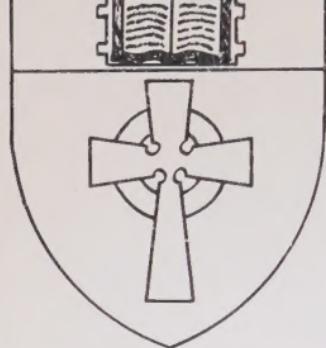


JEWISH
DOCUMENTS
+ OF THE +
TIME OF
EZRA
+ + +



Translations of
Early Documents

BM
495
T7
ser. 1
v. 1
GTU
Storage



the james otis lincoln
library
church divinity school
of the pacific

gift of

The Rev. F. C. Grant Library

5
r.1
1
864

Library of the
Church Divinity School
of the Pacific

TRANSLATIONS OF EARLY DOCUMENTS
SERIES I

PALESTINIAN JEWISH TEXTS
(PRE-RABBINIC)

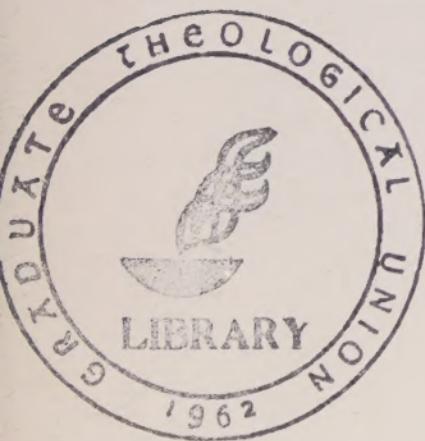
JEWISH DOCUMENTS OF THE
TIME OF EZRA

JEWISH DOCUMENTS OF THE TIME OF EZRA

TRANSLATED FROM THE ARAMAIC

BY

A. COWLEY



LONDON:
SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING
CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE
NEW YORK: THE MACMILLAN CO.

1919

BM
495

T7

SER. 1

V. 1

AUG 13 '68

EDITORS' PREFACE

THE object of this series of translations is primarily to furnish students with short, cheap, and handy text-books, which, it is hoped, will facilitate the study of the particular texts in class under competent teachers. But it is also hoped that the volumes will be acceptable to the general reader who may be interested in the subjects with which they deal. It has been thought advisable, as a general rule, to restrict the notes and comments to a small compass; more especially as, in most cases, excellent works of a more elaborate character are available. Indeed, it is much to be desired that these translations may have the effect of inducing readers to study the larger works.

Our principal aim, in a word, is to make some difficult texts, important for the study of Christian origins, more generally accessible in faithful and scholarly translations.

In most cases these texts are not available in a cheap and handy form. In one or two cases texts have been included of books which are available in the official Apocrypha; but in every such case reasons exist for putting forth these texts in a new translation, with an Introduction, in this series.

W. O. E. OESTERLEY.
G. H. Box.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2023 with funding from
Kahle/Austin Foundation

CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	ix
Papyrus No.	
1. AGREEMENT	27
2. CONTRACT FOR CORN	28
3. DUPLICATE OF NO. 2	29
4. FRAGMENT OF SIMILAR CONTRACT	30
5. GRANT OF BUILDING RIGHTS	30
6. CONVEYANCE	32
7. A CASE OF BURGLARY	34
8. CONVEYANCE	34
9. DEED AS TO REVERSION OF PROPERTY IN NO. 8	37
10. CONTRACT FOR A LOAN	39
11. " " "	40
12. LIST OF NAMES	42
13. CONVEYANCE	42
14. SETTLEMENT OF CLAIM	44
15. MARRIAGE CONTRACT	45
16. AN APPEAL	48
17. RELATING TO SUPPLIES	49
18. PART OF A MARRIAGE CONTRACT	50
19. LIST OF NAMES	51

CONTENTS

Papyrus
No.

20. SETTLEMENT OF CLAIM	51
21. ORDER TO KEEP THE (PASSOVER AND) FEAST OF UNLEAVENED BREAD	53
22. LIST OF CONTRIBUTOR ^S TO TEMPLE FUNDS	54
23. LIST OF NAMES	59
24. ACCOUNT OF CORN SUPPLIED	60
25. RENUNCIATION OF CLAIM	62
26. ORDER TO REPAIR A BOAT	65
27. PETITION TO REBUILD THE TEMPLE	67
28. ASSIGNMENT OF SLAVES	69
29. CONTRACT FOR A LOAN	71
30. PETITION TO BIGVAI	71
31. DUPLICATE OF NO. 30	75
32. ANSWER TO NO. 30	77
33. PETITION, CONNECTED WITH NO. 30	77
34. LETTER	78
35. CONTRACT FOR A LOAN	79
36. FRAGMENT OF A MARRIAGE CONTRACT	80
THE WORDS OF AHIKAR	81
THE BEHISTUN INSCRIPTION	96

INTRODUCTION

THE Papyri translated in this volume were found, probably all at Elephantine, together with others not included here, between the years 1898 and 1908. No. 27 was published by Euting in the *Mémoires présentés . . . à l'Académie des Inscriptions* (Paris, 1903); No. 11 by Cowley in the *Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology* for 1903; Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13-15, 20, 25, 28 by Sayce and Cowley in *Aramaic Papyri Discovered at Assuan* (London, 1906); the rest, published by Sachau in *Aramäische Papyrus . . .* (Leipzig, 1911), are now translated into English, mostly for the first time. The last two publications contain excellent facsimiles. The texts have given occasion to a very considerable literature, dealing with the many interesting questions which they raise in history, religion and language.¹

Documents on papyrus, such as these, have a special interest, because they preserve to us the actual words and writing of a remote past. In fact, they are records contemporary with the events to which they relate, and are therefore (like inscriptions) first-hand historical evidence, uncorrupted by the errors which inevitably appear when a text is transmitted by repeated copies through the centuries.² Inscriptions are also first-hand

¹ For fuller information the reader is referred to a complete edition, which, it is hoped, will be published as soon as circumstances permit.

² Thus No. 5 was rolled up, tied and sealed in 471 B.C., and was not opened again till 1904 in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

evidence, but they are as a rule short, formal, and concerned only with the greater events of history. Papyri not only tell us of public events, but also give us an insight into the private life and circumstances of the past.

The present texts, which are nearly all dated, cover practically the whole of the fifth century B.C. (494 to *circ. 400*), during which time Egypt was under Persian rule. They are dated by the regnal years of Darius I, Xerxes, Artaxerxes I, Darius II, and the Egyptian king Amyrtaeus, and have been arranged here chronologically, so as to give something of an historical picture. They emanate from a hitherto unknown colony of Jews settled in the south of Egypt at Elephantine and Syene. Thus they are the earliest Jewish documents in existence (except one or two inscriptions) outside the Bible, and are a valuable contemporary illustration of the books of Ezra and Nehemiah.

The language in which they are written is Aramaic, a language distinct from, though closely allied to, Hebrew: not, as used to be thought, a debased form of Hebrew, but related to it somewhat as Italian is related to Spanish. And this Aramaic is, with some reservations, the same as that in which parts of the Book of Ezra are composed. We need not here discuss the reasons why that book is written partly in Hebrew and partly in Aramaic, but it may be pointed out that if Ezra wrote Aramaic, this is the sort of Aramaic he would write. It was, in fact, like modern French, the diplomatic¹ or international language of that time in the East, and was used by the Persian Government in the administration of the provinces, as we see from the version of the Behistun inscription (p. 96) sent to

¹ Cf. 2 Kings 18²⁶, where the "Jews' language" is Hebrew, and "Syrian" is Aramaic, which an official messenger might be expected to use.

the colony in Egypt for their information. Even long before this time it was used in Babylonia by the royal scribes, as well as in everyday business,¹ and Ezra, as a "skilled scribe," must have been familiar with it. It was not because they were Jews that Ezra or the people of Elephantine employed it. The kind of writing used in the papyri is also that in which Ezra must have written his copy of the Law, and from which the modern square Hebrew character is lineally descended. Arguments as to the form of the text from his time onwards must therefore be based on this sort of writing and not on the old Hebrew.

As to the origin of the colony whose existence is here revealed to us, we have no evidence in the texts themselves. That it was Jewish, and conscious of being so, seems to be certain.² Individual members of it are described as *Yehudi*, "Jew," the community is called "the Jewish force," and the names of the people are good Jewish names of the post-exilic type, mostly ending in *-iah*.³ They were, however, not the only inhabitants of Elephantine, for we find names of various other nationalities, Babylonian, Persian, Egyptian, Arab, etc. The Jews lived apparently on equal terms with the people of other races, doing business with them, and even intermarrying without compunction.

Probably the connexion between Judaea and Egypt was always close, and Jewish settlers in Egypt must have become more numerous as trade increased; cf. *e. g.* Deut. 17¹⁶, Jer. 44. But this colony seems to have had a more definite origin. It was essentially military, since it is called the "Jewish force" (army

¹ This is shown by the Aramaic "dockets" or endorsements written in ink on cuneiform contract-tablets.

² Though Dr. Hoonacker has argued (*Schweich Lectures, 1914* (London, 1915)) that it was Samaritan.

³ No names in *-el*.

or garrison), was divided into *degalin* (companies or detachments), and received pay and rations from the Government. It consisted, therefore, *originally* of mercenaries in the employment of the Government. Now, the writer of the letter of Aristeas¹ incidentally mentions (§ 13) that Psammetichus, King of Egypt, used Jewish mercenaries in his campaign against Ethiopia. This must be Psammetichus II (see Herodotus ii, 159), who reigned from 595 to 590 B.C., and the statement agrees very well with what we gather from these papyri. After the war the soldiers were settled in the two fortresses of Syene and Elephantine as a protection to the southern boundary of the kingdom. Possibly other Jewish settlers joined them there afterwards. At any rate they had their wives and families, who were also reckoned as members of a "company," like the men, and they held property and engaged in various civil pursuits. The members of other races were no doubt mercenaries by origin, enrolled in companies according to race, as was the case in Ptolemaic times. We sometimes find a man who is called a Jew of Elephantine elsewhere described as an Aramæan of Syene (but never a Jew of Syene), which seems to show that the Jews, as such, were stationed at Elephantine, while various western Asiatics, called vaguely Aramæans, were at Syene. The latter, as the more important place, would give its name to the whole district, including Elephantine, just as Aramæan (= western Semite) might be taken to include Jews.

These colonists, then, were already settled in the south of Egypt at the time when their brethren were returning to Jerusalem, and they were developing inde-

¹ An account of the origin of the "Septuagint" translation of the Old Testament (and of Jewish religion, etc.), written perhaps in the first century B.C. See Charles's *Apocrypha*, II, p. 83, and Thackeray's *The Letter of Aristeas* in this series.

pendently as a religious community during all the constructive, or re-constructive, activity of Ezra and Nehemiah. What was the relation of this outlying branch to the main body of the Jewish people? To pre-exilic or post-exilic Judaism? How far was Jeremiah (chap. 44) justified in his denunciation of the Jews in Egypt? Did they remain true to the faith of their pre-exilic fathers, or were they influenced by the new gospel of Ezra? Some of these questions will perhaps never be conclusively answered. A few only of the facts can be stated here, and the reader may be left to form his own conclusions.

The religious and internal affairs of the community were directed by priests, as we see from No. 30¹ and frequently, but these priests (*kahanin*) are never called sons of Aaron. They acknowledged the God of the Jews, who is called Yahu,¹ the older (not an abbreviated) form of the name which we used to pronounce Jehovah, now generally written Yahweh. They had no scruple, as the later Jews had, about writing or uttering the name. But we also find mention of Ishumbethel and 'Anathbethel (No. 22¹²⁴⁻¹²⁵), apparently as gods associated with Yahu, though their relation to him is obscure. Elsewhere Herembethel and 'Anathyahu seem to be gods, and we find personal names compounded with Bethel and *Herem*, just as others are formed with -yah(u). Whatever may be the origin of the other names, it is probable that Bethel is the old Canaanite god (cf. Gen. 31¹³ in the Hebrew), whom the colonists had brought with them. Not only so, but in No. 14⁵ a Jewess of good position (therefore presumably not from ignorance), in a transaction with an Egyptian,

¹ This spelling is used here provisionally, because it has been adopted by most writers on these papyri. It probably does not represent the true pronunciation of the name.

takes an oath by the Egyptian goddess Sati. Yet it is evident throughout that they regarded Yahu as the supreme God, and themselves as specially devoted to the worship of Yahu.

This worship was conducted in a temple—not merely a synagogue or meeting-house, but (from the description in No. 30) a building of considerable dignity, containing an altar on which burnt-sacrifice was offered to Yahu. Now, according to Deuteronomy (12⁵⁻⁶, etc.) this ought to have been impossible. The law is very definite: sacrifice was only to be offered in the place which the Lord should choose, to put His name there. It is a clear restriction of the earlier practice recognised in Exodus and frequently illustrated in the Books of Samuel.¹ Was the colony, then, ignorant of Deuteronomy, or did it understand the command to apply only to Judæa, or was it frankly heretical? Not the last, apparently, for when their temple was destroyed they appealed to Jerusalem for help to rebuild it. Clearly they saw no reason why they should not offer sacrifices in their local temple, just as Samuel sacrificed at Gilgal (1 Sam. 11¹⁵) and others elsewhere. Both this practice and the worship of other (subsidiary) gods look like a continuation of earlier, pre-exilic customs, which became impossible in Judæa after the reforms of Ezra and Nehemiah. It was Deuteronomy which centralised the religious life of the people by making Jerusalem the place where alone men ought to worship. The usually accepted view now is² that Deuteronomy was composed at some time not long before the eighteenth year of Josiah (621 B.C.), and that his abolition of “high places” and celebration of a great central national Passover were intended to emphasise the royal sanction

¹ See Driver, *Literature of the Old Testament*, ed. 9, p. 85.

² See Driver, *ibid.*, p. 86.

of its enactments. It is not to be supposed, however, that the old practices could be changed all at once, especially as the exile followed soon after, thereby breaking all continuity. So that, on this view, Deuteronomy failed in its effect temporarily, until its provisions could be enforced by Ezra and Nehemiah. If this view be accepted, it becomes intelligible that Jews who went on foreign service, and were settled abroad before (perhaps long before) 590 B.C., should have been little influenced by the new legislation. Their descendants would soon lose all memory of Josiah's reforms, since there was nothing to preserve that memory after the fall of Jerusalem (588). They were as sheep without a shepherd in the spiritual desert of Egypt. Their national existence was ended, and it is not surprising or discreditable that they should have organised themselves as an independent religious community, and, since the temple at Jerusalem was destroyed, should have erected a temple of their own at Elephantine.¹ According to the statement in 30¹³, it was built before the Persian conquest of Egypt, and when Cambyses came into the country (in 525) it was already there, and was not injured by him.

Much more difficult to understand is the complete silence of these texts as to some of the fundamental facts of Jewish history and religion. One would suppose that the colonists had never heard of Moses or the Exodus, of Abraham or Jacob, of David or Solomon. There is not the faintest allusion to the Sabbath, nor to the Law.² Though there are priests, they are not

¹ The case of the 'Onias-temple' (about 150 B.C.) is on a different footing, and need not be discussed here.

² There might have been such an allusion in the letter to the High Priest Johanan (30¹⁸), which we do not possess. As No. 30 is addressed to Bigvai, a *Persian*, it may have been thought unnecessary to speak of the Law.

called sons of Aaron, and there is no mention of Levites, nor of the tribe of Levi, nor indeed of any other tribe. Nor is there any reference to any of the festivals—except only the Passover and Unleavened Bread (on which see below). All this may be accidental: it may be merely that the texts are not of a kind to involve such allusions, and it is always dangerous to argue from silence. Still, we should expect a hint of some of these special characteristics of Judaism in so considerable an amount of literature. The fact that there is none suggests a doubt whether these isolated colonists in the fifth century B.C. really knew anything of their early history and institutions—and this doubt again suggests a question whether they had forgotten it all, or, supposing their mental attitude to be that of their ancestors in 600 B.C., whether the ordinary Jew of that date, in Judæa, was equally uninstructed.

Even the mention of the Passover does not make the case better, for a special order seems to have been necessary for its celebration, and the regulations for the feast of Unleavened Bread, which is connected with it, have to be explained to the people. Such, at least, seems to be the meaning of No. 21. The papyrus is, unfortunately, very imperfect, but there is enough to show that it is an order from the Persian king (Darius II) relating to a festival of the Jews. The gaps can be filled with a certain amount of probability, since we know the approximate length of the lines, and some of the sentences can only be completed in one way. In any case it is an announcement by a certain Hananiah (a man of importance, as appears elsewhere) that an order has been sent by the king to Arsames (satrap of Egypt), and if our conjecture is right, it was an order to celebrate a feast. Then Hananiah proceeds to give instructions, first to reckon fourteen days (the next

clause being lost), and then from the 15th to the 21st day of *Nisan* to abstain from leaven, etc. There can therefore be no doubt that it is the Passover which is meant to be kept on the 14th day of *Nisan*, and that the seven days following it are the days of Unleavened Bread. The gap in which the celebration of the Passover is presumably ordained is too short to allow of any instructions as to the manner of celebrating it, while the instructions for the feast of Unleavened Bread are relatively full. Thus it would seem that the colony knew about the Passover,¹ although they had not kept it regularly, but that the feast of Unleavened Bread was either unknown to them or had been entirely neglected.

The important point, about which there can be no question, is that the order was sent by the Persian king. It was a curt command, and the details were added by the messenger, who was a Jew. If, then, Darius could be induced, for whatever reasons, to issue a special edict concerning a single religious observance in an obscure colony of Jews, we need not question the authenticity of the letter of Artaxerxes in Ezra 7¹², dealing with the much more important matter of Ezra's mission. In neither case need we suppose that the details are due to the king himself. In the papyrus they certainly are not, and in Ezra 7¹² one can imagine the king, when once his consent had been obtained, saying, "Very well, then, give the man an order for what he wants." The order would then be drawn up by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, probably advised by Ezra himself, and sealed by the king's seal-bearer. Granted the initial good-will of the king, there is nothing improbable about the rest.

Prof. E. Meyer begins his book on these papyri with

¹ There is also a reference to it on an ostraca (inscribed potsherd) of this date, not included in the present volume.

the remark: "Judaism is a creation of the Persian Empire."¹ This is perhaps an over-statement, but there can be no doubt that, humanly speaking, the reconstruction of Judaism (and therefore the modern development of it) was greatly helped and strengthened by the good-will of the Persian kings. There was first the original edict of Cyrus, then the respect shown by Cambyses for the temple at Elephantine (30¹⁴), then the help given by Artaxerxes, and lastly this order of Darius. The good-will is manifest: the reason of it is not so clear. It may have been due to a real religious sympathy between the worshippers of Auramazda and the people of the God of heaven, or it may have been part of an enlightened policy of toleration, or the Jews in Babylonia may have made themselves so useful and powerful as to be able to gain concessions by their influence, or, since we know from numerous cuneiform contracts of their great commercial activity, they may have become rich enough to be able to bribe the necessary officials. However we account for the fact, it is clear from the Books of Ezra and Nehemiah that their work could never have been successful under a Government which was either hostile or neutral.

Such are some of the larger questions raised by the new texts. Many details may also be gathered from them incidentally as to the daily life of the colonists: as to the legal procedure (which is in the main Babylonian, not Egyptian), the commissariat and pay of the garrison, the Government offices and officials, the relations existing between Jews and other inhabitants, the right of the colonists to hold real property, the customs relating to marriage, divorce and inheritance, the contributions to the temple expenses, the situation of the

¹ *Der Papyrusfund von Elephantine* (Leipzig, 1912). See also his *Entstehung des Judentums* (Halle, 1896).

houses, the position of women, the attitude of the Egyptian priests, and other matters. The relative values of the money may be made out best from No. 15. It is always described as *k'saph*, “silver” (there is no mention of gold in this connexion), and it is reckoned by the “royal weight.” The commonest denomination is the *shekel*. Ten shekels are a *karash* (or *karsha*, a Persian name), also called a “ten” (*'asarta*). The shekel itself is subdivided into quarters (*R* for *rib'a*), and each quarter into 10 *hallurin* (a Babylonian name), so that 40 *hallurin* make 1 shekel. The quality of the silver is sometimes described as “pure,” but more often as “2 *R* to the 10,” indicating an alloy of $\frac{1}{2}$ in every 10, *i. e.* 1 in 20, or 5 per cent. Rarely we find minæ and talents, but usually the transactions are not concerned with such large amounts. In the latest documents we have the Greek *stater* = 2 shekels.

The collection consists for the most part of business documents and letters or reports. There are, however, two texts of a literary character, namely, considerable fragments of the story of *Ahikar*, and parts of a translation of the Behistun inscription. The facts about the former may best be studied in Conybeare, Rendel Harris and Lewis, *The Story of Ahikar* (2nd ed., Cambridge, 1913), and in Charles's *Apocrypha*, ii, p. 715 (Oxford, 1913), by the same editors. The story was evidently very popular, for it exists in several versions, besides forming the basis of other stories. Recently it was recognised that *Ahikar* was the same as the *Achiacharus* in *Tobit* 14¹⁰, who was *Tobit*'s nephew (*ibid.*, 1²²). No early (*i. e.* pre-Christian) recension of the story was known, however, until the discovery of these papyri. Although the papyrus-text is not dated, there can be no doubt (judging from the appearance of the writing) that it belongs to the same period as the majority of the dated

documents, namely, the latter part of the fifth century B.C., say about 420. Therefore, if the Book of Tobit is to be dated about 230 B.C.,¹ there is no difficulty about the allusions to Ahikar. It is also probable that the author of Tobit read the story in this (or a similar) Aramaic form, for we cannot suppose that it was confined to Elephantine.

The story, however, was not originally composed in 420 B.C., nor was Aramaic the original language of it, nor was it Jewish in origin, for there is no trace of Judaism in the papyrus-text. There is good reason to believe that it was first composed in the Babylonian language, about 550 B.C., was afterwards translated into Persian, and thence into Aramaic. Thus, since Aramaic was an international language, it became accessible to all the East.

In the later versions, Syriac, Arabic, Armenian, which grew out of the original draft, the book is divided into four parts: (1) the introduction down to the adoption of Nadin; (2) the maxims by which he was educated; (3) the rest of the narrative, including Nadin's treachery, the restoration of Ahikar and an episode in Egypt; (4) the maxims by which Nadin was punished. In the papyrus (of which only a part is preserved, and even that is much injured) the whole of the narrative seems to have preceded the whole of the maxims. The story is more simply and briefly told than in the later versions. It is continuous up to the point at which Nabusumiskun reports to the king that he has killed Ahikar, then it breaks off, and we cannot say how much more of the story the papyrus originally contained. The maxims, no doubt, followed the end of the narrative, but they have very little in common with

¹ See Simpson's Introduction to the book, in Charles's *Apocrypha*, I, p. 185.

those of the later versions. Of special interest is their occasional resemblance to parts of Ben Sira (Ecclesiasticus) and the biblical Proverbs. This is not due to direct borrowing on either side. They are part of that common stock of popular "wisdom" so abundant in the East, which was collected, revised and enlarged over and over again by successive authors of "wisdom literature," sometimes anonymously, sometimes under a traditional name. Thus we have the Proverbs of "Solomon," including the "words of Agur" (Prov. 30¹), and the "words of King Lemuel" (31¹). They might equally well have included some of the words of Ahiqar. The story was composed for the purpose of conveying a moral lesson—the punishment due to ingratitude—(as Tobit 14¹⁰ shows), just as the Books of Esther, Ruth, Judith and Tobit each inculcate a particular lesson, and the *proverbs* seem only occasionally to have any connexion with it. The latter are translated here as far as possible, but the point of some of them is quite lost, and some are too much broken to give any sense. They are much more difficult than the narrative.

The other literary piece is part of a translation of the great inscription of Behistun, famous as having formed the basis of the decipherment of cuneiform writing. The inscription was engraved about 510 B.C. to commemorate, in three languages, the means by which Darius Hystaspes consolidated his power. At the end of it, in an obscure passage, the king alludes to "inscriptions in another manner" which he "sent into all lands." This is generally taken to mean that copies of the great inscription were disseminated in the provinces. A fragment of such a copy, on stone, in cuneiform Babylonian, was recently found at Babylon.¹

¹ Published by Weissbach, in *Wiss. Veröffentl. d. Deutschen Or. Gesellschaft*, 1903.

But for transmission abroad some more portable form was required, such as this papyrus. The version was no doubt made soon after 510 B.C., and is therefore the earliest specimen of a translation in any but cuneiform writing. This papyrus, however, cannot be the actual document issued by Darius Hystaspes. The writing is of about the same date as, *e. g.*, the Aḥikār fragments, say 430 B.C., and there are omissions in it which show clearly that it was copied from a text which had become worn out and partly illegible. Although it is so much broken that hardly a line is complete, there is enough to show that it is as a rule a close translation, following the Babylonian original (not the Persian), so that the gaps can usually be filled by merely translating the Babylonian text into Aramaic. In some places, however, the Aramaic must have diverged from the Babylonian. There are also among the smaller fragments some which evidently belonged to a duplicate copy or copies. Thus it seems that the official translation of the great inscription, which probably reached Elephantine a few years before 500 B.C., became worn out in course of time, and that these Jews had sufficient interest in it as history to make at least two copies of it, omitting what they could not read. If only Darius had thought good to engrave this Aramaic version, with the others, on the rock at Behistun, how much labour and time would have been saved in the decipherment of cuneiform! He might very well have done so (see above, p. x), but his advisors probably regarded Aramaic as the writing suitable for pen and ink, and not to be used for monumental purposes.

The original texts of the inscription may best be studied in King and Thompson, *The Sculptures and Inscriptions of Darius the Great* (London, 1907).

In general, the value of these records for students of

early Christianity is parallel to that of the apocryphal books. They mark a stage in religious development. We have come gradually to recognise that the primitive Church had its roots in the Judaism of the first centuries B.C. and A.D. The character of Judaism at that date has been well illustrated by Box from Rabbinical sources and by Charles from the study of apocryphal literature. But it is also evident that religious development, whether you ascribe it to revelation or to the natural growth of the human mind, is a gradual process. The religion of Judæa in the time of Christ was not the same as that of the book of Judges. A thousand years had fashioned it in a thousand ways, and anything which throws light on the process is as instructive as it is interesting. Much has been done by the careful analysis of the Old Testament text, but hitherto the external evidence has been very slight. For this reason the present texts are of first-rate importance. At the present time the daily life of the practising Jew is one continuous religious exercise : there is a *dīn*, a religious rule, for every act. In the business documents of this collection, on the contrary, we see a people whose daily life appears to be wholly uninfluenced by religious considerations, and who seem to be quite unconscious of any religious past. In the *Aḥiḳar* story we have a sample of the literature they read. It may have been, and almost certainly was, of entirely foreign origin. There is nothing Jewish about it, and the proverbs are as different as can be from the high standard of collections like the *Pirḳe Aboth*. Yet such documents as No. 30 show that they held to one essential fact—the worship of Yahu—regarding the interruption of it as a national calamity. They may have been less spiritually minded than the main body of their contemporaries in Judæa, but it seems likely that they had remained at much the same

level as their forefathers of the sixth century B.C. There could have been no natural religious development among a people such as these colonists appear to be. Nothing short of an earthquake could make the dry bones live. It was in the shock of Ezra's reforms that modern Judaism was born, and the system of morality in which Christianity was afterwards planted. As the rabbis said, "the Law was forgotten, and Ezra restored it."

One other point. The existence of this colony, unsuspected fifteen years ago, shows that the Diaspora, or Dispersion of the Jews (1 Peter 1¹), had already begun several centuries before the Christian era. Besides the colony at Elephantine, there was a settlement at Abydos, and no doubt others elsewhere. The use of Aramaic, which was common all over the East, came easily to the Jews abroad, and eventually became their natural language. (Though there are Hebraisms in these documents, there is not a single text composed in Hebrew.) Probably intercourse between the colonists and the mother-country helped to establish Aramaic in Judæa, as we find it in the time of Christ. But the important thing is that these outlying settlements, with their common language and common belief in a revived Judaism, were there as a field prepared for the scattered seed of Christianity. The records of this colony show us an earlier type of the communities so often mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles (2^{5, 9-11}). They are therefore not merely of antiquarian interest. They reveal the rock whence we are hewn, and appeal to our human sympathy with the difficulties of a people seeking God in their darkness, if haply they might feel after Him and find Him, though He is not far from each one of us.

* * * *

In the following translations the numerous gaps have

been filled up as far as possible, in order to show the general sense. Otherwise several of the texts would at first sight appear meaningless. These restorations have been made with great care and after much thought, but the reader must be careful to distinguish them from the true text, and must not regard them as having any authority in themselves. Many of them are indeed certain, for reasons to be given in the larger edition; others rest only on my personal view as to the connexion of thought.

Restorations are printed in italics.

Where single letters are restored with certainty, they are often not indicated, to avoid too much complication.

Words inserted for clearness, owing to difference of idiom between the two languages, are put in parentheses (thus).

Proper names found in the Old Testament have been spelt as in the Revised Version, though this causes some inconsistencies.

Where the vocalisation of a name is unknown its consonants only are printed, in capitals.

When unknown words have to be reproduced sometimes to show the form of a sentence, the consonants are printed in small capitals.

The dates of the kings mentioned are added here for convenient reference :

Cambyses, 530–522.

Darius I, 522–486.

Xerxes, 486–465.

Artaxerxes I, 465–424.

Darius II, 424–404.

Artaxerxes II, 404–358.

Amyrtæus, the Egyptian, about 405–399.

ARAMAIC PAPYRI

No. 1.

Agreement, dated 494 B.C. (Sachau, p. 113.)

- 1 On the 2nd day of the month Epiphi of the 27th year of King Darius, said Sallua daughter of
- 2 Koniah and Yethoma her sister to Yeha'or daughter of Shalomim, We have given to you half
- 3 the share which was granted to us by the king's judges and Ravaka the commander, in exchange for half the share which
- 4 accrued to you with Ne'ehebeth. Hereafter, on a future day, we shall not be able to sue you in the matter of this your share,
- 5 and say, We did not give it to you; nor shall a brother or sister (of ours), son or daughter, relative
- 6 or alien be able to sue you; and whoever shall sue you in the matter of this your share which we have given you, shall pay to you
- 7 the sum of 5 karash and the share remain yours.
- 8 Witnesses:
- 9 Hosea b. Hodaviah.
- 10 Shalomim b. Azariah.
- 11 Zephaniah b. Maki.

1. 1. Darius I, since Darius II did not reign so long. Year 27 is more probable than 17.

No. 2.

Contract for supplying Corn to the Garrison.

483 B.C. (Sachau, p. 99.)

1 On the 28th of the month Paophi in the 2nd year of King Xerxes in the city of Yeb, said *Hosea*

2 b. Hodaviah and Ahiab b. Gemariah to *Espemet b. Peft'onith the sailor and X . . . son*

3 of Hanani, the carpenter, saying, You have delivered to us barley

4 8 (?) and beans, 11 ardabs to 44 (?) ardabs of barley

5 total barley and beans together 55 ardabs

6 . . . 11 men of the company of Betheltakem *every 5 ardabs for the ration of*

7 2 men, to each man 2 ardabs of barley and 2 G *also 11 men*

8 of the company of Nabushalliv, 2 men to 5 ardabs of barley; *we have accepted it*

9 and our heart is content therewith. We will convey the corn

10 to these troops of the company of Betheltakem and of the company of Nabushalliv as

11 written in this document. We will render an account before the company commander and the authorities of

12 Government House and before the clerks of the treasury (and) they shall give out the corn which you have delivered

13 to us to be conveyed to those men who are described above; and if we do not deliver all that is

14 yours in full at Government House and before the clerks of the treasury, as aforesaid

15 we shall be liable to you in the sum of 100 karash, pure (?) silver as we swear by Yahu

16 the God, and you have a right to our payment from
Government House *and the brick house (?) and all
that is*

17 ours you have a right to seize until you are in-
demnified in full for the corn *as aforesaid, and no
suit shall lie.*

18 Written by Hosea at the dictation of Ahiaab.

19 Witnesses: Ki' b. Iskishu; Nushku-idri b. N . . .

20. Dukal b. Abijah; Shuri b. Kadu; Ata-idri b. . . .

21 Asradata b. Jonathan; Shabbethai b. Nabda.

22 (Endorsement.) *Deed which Hosea and Ahiaab wrote
for Espemet.*

1. 1. Yeb is the Egyptian name of Elephantine.
1. 4. ardab, a corn-measure of about a bushel and a half.
1. 16. "the brick house" is supplied from No. 3. The precise
meaning is uncertain.

The ends of the lines are lost.

No. 3.

A Duplicate of No. 2. (Sachau, p. 106.)

1 On the 28th of
2 b. Hodaviah and Ahiaab
3 property-holders in Elephantine to Espemet
4 to us barley
5 lentils, 20 ardabs
6 total barley and lentils
7 to 5 (?) men
8 lentils, 1 (?) ardab
9 this corn Syene
10 in this deed and shall
11 the company, and the officers
12 the corn which you gave
13 in full at Government House
14 which you delivered to us

15 which does not belong to
 16 treasury
 17 the god, silver
 18 and the brick-house (?) and
 19 mine (?) and you have a right to seize
 20 as aforesaid, and
 21 Written by Hosea at the hands (?) of *Ahiab*.
 22 Witnesses: Shuri b. *Kadu*
 23 Nushku-idri b. Nabnitu
 24 Bagadata b. ISMSHD

Only the beginnings of the lines remain. They are not restored, in order to show better the connexion with No. 2.

No. 4.

A small Fragment, apparently connected with Nos. 2 and 3. (Sachau, p. 136.)

1 they made for me
 2 s, and also for
 3 he prepared, also
 4 what you wish with it
 5 we have found barley
 6 here. Now
 7 Espemet
 8 since we

No. 5.

Grant of Building Rights. 471 B.C.
 (Sayce and Cowley, A.)

1 On the 18th of Elul, that is the 28th day of Pahons,
 year 15 of King Xerxes, said
 2 Koniah b. Zadok, an Aramaean of Syene, of the
 detachment of Warizath, to Mahseiah b. Yedoniah,
 an Aramaean of Syene,

3 of the detachment of Warizath, saying : I came to you and you have given to me the gateway of your house to build

4 I portico (?) there. This portico is yours. It adjoins my house at its upper corner.

5 This portico shall adjoin the side of my house from the ground upwards, from the corner of my house at the upper end to the house of Zechariah.

6 To-morrow or on any later day I have no power to restrain you from building above (*or* upon) this portico of yours.

7 If I restrain you, I will pay you the sum of 5 karash, royal weight, pure silver, and the portico is yours

8 assuredly. If Koniah dies to-morrow or on a later day no son or daughter, brother or sister,

9 relative or stranger, soldier or citizen, shall have power to restrain Mahseh or his son from building above

10 this portico of his. Whoever restrains one of them shall pay him the sum aforesaid, and the portico

11 is yours assuredly, and you have the right to build above it upwards, and I Koniah have no power

12 to speak to Mahseh saying : This gateway is not yours, and you shall not go out (by it) into the street which

13 is between us and the house of Peft'onith, the boatman. If I restrain you, I will pay you the sum aforesaid.

14 And you have the right to open this gate and go out into the street which is between us.

15 Pelatiah b. Ahio wrote this document at the dictation of Koniah. Witnesses thereto :

16 Witness Mahseh b. Isaiah. Witness Satibarzanes b. Mithrili.

17. Witness Shemaiah b. Hosea. Witness Phrata-pherne b. Artaphernes.

18 Witness Bagadata b. Nabukudurri. Nabu-ili b. Darga.

19 Witness Bentirash b. Rahamrea (?) . Witness Shal-lum b. Hoshiah.

20 (Endorsement.) Deed (relating to) the portico which he built, which Koniah wrote for Mahseh.

1. 4. "portico": the meaning is uncertain. A covered way? The upper corner is on the south. So perhaps in l. 11?

1. 16. "Mithrili," or perhaps Atharili.

No. (6).

Conveyance. 465 B.C. (Sayce and Cowley, B.)

1 On the 18th of Chislev, that is the 7th day of Thoth, in year 21, the beginning of the reign when

2 King Artaxerxes sat on his throne, said Dargman b. Harshin the Khorasmian, whose station

3 is fixed in Yeb the fortress, of the detachment of Artabanu, to Mahseiah b. Yedoniah, a Jew who (lives) in the fortress of Yeb,

4 of the detachment of Warizath, saying: You have *sworn* to me by the God Yahu in Yeb the fortress, you and your wife

5 and your son, three in all, about my land in regard to which I lodged a complaint against you before

6 Damidata and his colleagues the judges, and they imposed upon you an oath to me, to swear by Yahu in regard to this land,

7 that it was no longer the land of Dargman, mine, that is (belonging to) me. Now these are the boundaries of this land

8 in regard to which you swore to me: My house, of me Dargman, is to the East of *it*, and the house of Koniah b. Zadok,

9 Jew, of the detachment of Athroparan, to the West
of it, and the house of *Jezaniah* b. Uriah,
10 Jew, of the detachment of Warizath, at the lower
end of it, and the house of *Espemet* b. *Peft'onith*,
11 boatman of the cataract, at the upper end of it.
You have sworn to me by *Yahu*, and have
satisfied

12 my mind about this land. I shall have no power
to institute suit or process against you, I and my
son and my daughter,

12a brother and sister of mine, relative and stranger,
13 concerning this land, (against) you and your son and
your daughter, brother and sister of yours, relative
and stranger.

14 Whoever sues you in my name concerning this land,
shall pay you the sum of 20 (twenty) karash royal
standard,

15 at the rate of 2 R to the ten, and the land is assuredly
yours, and you are quit of

16 all claim that they may bring against you in
regard to this land. Ethan b. Aba wrote this
deed

17 in Syene the fortress, at the dictation of *Dargman*.
Witness, *Hosea* b. *Petekhnum*. Witness,
18 *Gadol* b. *Yigdal*. Witness, *Gemariah* b. *Ahio*.
Meshullam b. *Hosea*.

19 *Sinkasid* b. *Nabusumiskun*. Witness, *Hadadnuri*
the Babylonian.

20 . . . Witness, *Gedaliah* b. *Ananiah*.

21 . . . Witness, *Aryisha* b. *Arusathmar*.

22 (Endorsement.) Deed of renunciation written
by *Dargman* b. *Harshin* for *Mahseiah*.

1. 12a is written between the lines.

1. 22. The space is where the deed was tied and sealed.

No. 7.

A Case of Burglary. 461 B.C. (Sachau, p. 103.)

- 1 On the 18th of Paophi, in the 4th year of Artaxerxes the king, in Yeb
- 2 the fortress, said Malchiah b. Joshibiah, Aramaean, holding property in Yeb
- 3 the fortress, of the detachment of Nabukudurri, to Phrataphernes b. Artaphernes of the detachment
- 4 of Nabukudurri, saying: You declared to me (or concerning me) in Nepha that you entered my house
- 5 by force, and struck my wife, and removed goods from my house by force,
- 6 and took them for yourself. I have made a petition and the appeal to the gods
- 7 has been laid upon me by the court, on me Malchiah, that I should challenge you by Herembethel
- 8 the god, before 4 judges (?), thus: "I did not enter your house by force,
- 9 and did not strike your wife, and did not take goods from your house by force."
- 10 And if I challenge you before these judges (?) I am entitled also to challenge . . . (the rest is lost).

1. 1. Probably Artaxerxes I. If it is Artaxerxes II the date will be 400 B.C.

1. 4. "Nepha" seems to be a place-name. Cf. 20⁴.

No. 8.

Conveyance. 459 B.C. (Sayce and Cowley, D.)

- 1 On the 21st of Chislev, that is the 1st day of Mesore, the 6th year of Artaxerxes, the king, said Mahseiah
- 2 b. Yedoniah, a Jew holding property in Yeb the fortress, of the detachment of Haumadata, to Miblahiah, spinster (?),

3 his daughter, as follows : I give to you for my life-time and after my death a house and land of mine.

4 Its measurement is : its length from the lower to the upper end 13 cubits and 1 handbreadth; width from East

5 to West 11 cubits by the measuring-rod ; its boundaries, at the upper end of it the house of Dargman b. Harshin

6 adjoins it ; at the lower end of it the house of Koniah b. Zadok ; East of it the house of Yezan b.

7 Uriah, your husband, and the house of Zechariah b. Nathan ; West of it the house of Espemet b. Peft'onith

8 boatman of the cataract. This house and land I give to you for my life-time and after my death ;

9 you have full rights over it from this day for ever, and your children after you. To whom

10 you wish you may give it. There is no other son or daughter of mine, brother or sister, or other

11 woman or man who has rights over this land, except you and your children for ever. Whoever

12 shall institute against you suit or process, against you or son or daughter of yours or anyone belonging to you on account of this land

13 which I give to you, and shall appeal against you to governour or judge, shall pay to you or to your children

14 the sum of 10 (that is, ten) kerashin, royal weight, at the rate of 2 R to the ten, and no suit or process (shall lie),

15 and the house is your house assuredly and your children's after you ; and they shall have no power to produce against you

16 any deed new or old in my name concerning this land to give it to anyone else. Any deed

17 which they produce against you will be forged. I
 shall not have written it and it shall not be accepted
 by the court

18 while this deed is in your hand. And further, I,
 Mahseiah will not to-morrow or on any other day
 take it away

19 from you to give it to others. This land is yours.
 Build (on it) or give it to whom you will.

20 If to-morrow or on any other day I institute against
 you suit or process, and say I did not give it to
 you,

21 I will pay you the sum of 10 kerashin, royal weight,
 at the rate of 2 R to the ten, and no suit

22 or process (shall lie), but the house is your house
 assuredly, and (if) I go into court I shall not win
 my case while this deed is in your hand.

23 There is also a deed of renunciation which Dargman
 b. Harshin the Khorazmian wrote for me concerning

24 this land, when he laid claim to it before the judges
 and I took an oath to him and swore to him

25 that it was mine, and he wrote and gave me a deed
 of renunciation. This deed I give to you.

26 You are to take charge of it. If to-morrow or
 another day Dargman or his son should lay claim

27 to this house, produce this deed and in accordance
 with it contest the case with him. 'Atharshuri

28 b. Nabu-zira-ibni wrote this deed in Syene the fortress
 at the dictation of Mahseiah. Witnesses hereto :

29 witness, Gemariah b. Mahseiah. Witness, Zechariah
 b. Nathan.

30 Witness, Hosea b. Pelaliah. Witness, Zechariah b.
 Meshullam. Witness, Ma'uziah b.

31 Malchiah. Witness, Shemaiah b. Yedoniah. Wit-
 ness, Yedoniah b. Mahseiah.

32 Witness, Nathan b. Ananiah. Zaccur b. Zephaniah.

33 Witness, Hosea b. Re'uiāh. Witness, Maḥseh b. Isaiah.

34 Witness, Hosea b. Yigdal.
(Endorsement :)

35 Deed of a house which Maḥseh b. Yedoniah gave
36 to Mibṭāḥ daughter of Maḥseh.

I. 23. The deed is No. 6.

II. 33, 35, 36. Maḥseh is a shortened form of Mahseiah (as Mibṭāḥ is of Mibṭāḥiah) with the divine name -iah omitted.

No. 9.

**Deed relating to the Reversion of the Property in
No. 8. 459 B.C. (Sayce and Cowley, C.)**

1 On the 21st of Chislev, that is the 1st of Mesore, the 6th year of Artaxerxes the king, said Mahseiah

2 b. Yedoniah Jew, of Yeb, of the detachment of Haumadata, to Jezaniah b. Uriah, of the same detachment

3 as follows: There is the land of 1 house belonging to me, west of your house, which I have given to Mibṭāḥiah

4 my daughter, your wife, and I have written for her a deed concerning it. The measurement of this house is 13 cubits and a hand-breadth

5 by 11, by the measuring-rod. Now I, Mahseiah, say to you, lay out this land and rear cattle on it (?),

6 and dwell on it with your wife, but you have no power to sell this house, or to give it

7 as a present to others; but your children by Mibṭāḥiah my daughter have power over it

8 after you. If to-morrow or another day you lay out this land and then my daughter divorces you

9 and goes away from you, she has no power to take it or give it to others, but your children by

10 Mibṭahiah have power over it in return for the work which you have done. If you put her away 11 from you, half the house *shall be* hers to take, and as to the other half you have power over it in return for

12 the development which you have made in this house. And again as to that half, your children by Mibṭahiah

13 have power over it after you. If to-morrow or another day I should institute suit or process against you

14 and say I did not give you this land to develop, and did not draw up this deed for you, I

15 will pay you the sum of 10 kerashin by royal weight, at the rate of 2 R to the ten, and no suit or process (shall lie).

16 'Atharshuri b. Nabu-zira-ibni wrote this deed in Syene the fortress at the dictation of Mahseiah.
Witnesses

17 hereto :

Witness, Hosea b. Pelaliah. Witness, Zechariah b. Nathan.

18 Witness, Gemariah b. Mahseiah. Witness, Zechariah b. Meshullam.

19 Witness, Ma'uziah b. Malchiah. Witness, Shemaiah b. Yedoniah.

20 Witness, Yedoniah b. Mahseiah. Witness, Nathan b. Ananiah. Witness, Zaccur b. Zephaniah.

21 Witness, Hosea b. Re'uiah. Witness, Mahseh b. Isaiah.

22 Witness, Hosea b. Yigdal.

The deed was evidently drawn up at the same time as No. 8, since the scribe and witnesses are the same in both.

1. 5. "rear cattle" is uncertain. The land is distinguished from the house.

No. 10.

Contract for a Loan. 456 B.C. (Sachau, p. 108.)

- 1 On the 7th of Chislev, that is the 4th day of the month Thoth, the 9th year of Artaxerxes
- 2 the king, said Yehohan daughter of Meshullak, spinster (?), of Yeb the fortress, to Meshullam b.
- 3 Zaccur, Jew, of Yeb the fortress, as follows: You have given to me as a loan the sum of 4 shekels,
- 4 that is four, by royal weight, at interest, which shall be due from me
- 5 at the rate of 2 hallurin per shekel per month, being at the rate of 8 hallurin
- 6 for each month. If the interest is added to the capital, it shall pay interest like the capital,
- 7 both alike, and if there come a second year and I have not paid you your money
- 8 and interest on it as written in this deed, you, Meshullam, and your children have the right
- 9 to take for yourself any security which you may find of mine in the brick-house, whether silver or gold,
- 10 bronze or iron, male or female slave, barley, spelt or any food that you may find of mine,
- 11 till you have full payment of your money and interest thereon, and I shall have no power to say to you that I have paid you
- 12 your money and the interest on it while this deed is in your hand, nor shall I have power to lodge a complaint
- 13 against you before governour or judge on the ground that you have taken from me any security while this deed

14 is in your hand. If I die without paying you this
money and interest thereon,

15 my children are to pay you this money and interest
thereon. If

16 they do not pay you this money and interest thereon,
you Meshullam have a right

17 to take for yourself any food or security that you
may find of theirs until you have full payment

18 of your money and interest thereon, and they shall
have no power to lodge a complaint against you
before governour

19 or judge while this deed is in your hand. Even
if they go to law they shall not win their
case

20 while this deed is in your hand. Nathan b. 'Anani
wrote this deed

21 at the dictation of Yehohan. Witnesses hereto :
Witness, Oshea' b. Gilgal.

22 Hodaviah b. Gedaliah. Ahio b. Pelaiah. Agur b.
Ahio.

(Endorsement :)

23 Deed of money lent (?), which Yehohan daughter of
Meshullak wrote

24 for Meshullam b. Zaccur.

Cf. No. II.

1. 6. "added to the capital," *i. e.* because it is not paid.

No. II.

Contract for a Loan. About 455 B.C.
(Sayce and Cowley, L.)

1 Said X b. Y to Z b. Yathma as follows : You have
given me the sum of

2 4 *shekels* by the weight of Ptah, at the rate of 1 shekel to 10, and interest shall be due from me at the rate of 2 ḥallurin

3 for the sum of 1 shekel per month, till the day when I repay it to *you*, so that the interest on

4 your money shall be 8 ḥallurin each month. Any month in which I do not give you

5 interest, it shall be (added to the) capital and shall bear interest. I will pay it to you month by month

6 out of my salary which they give me from the treasury, and you shall write me a receipt for all

7 money and interest which I pay to you. If I do not pay you all

8 your money and the interest thereon by the month of Thoth in the 9th year, your money shall be doubled (?)

9 and the interest on it which is outstanding against me, and interest shall be due from me month by month

10 until the day when I repay it to you. Witnesses :

11 'Uḳban b. Shemesh-nuri.

12 Kozri b. Yeha-dari.

13 Mahseiah b. Yedoniah.

14 Malchiah b. Zechariah.

15 Gemariah b. Ahio wrote the deed before the witnesses who (se names) are upon this deed.

The beginning is lost, with the date.

1 2. "the weight of Ptah" is the native Egyptian standard, not the royal weight, as usually. This indicates a time of revolt against the Persians, *i. e.* either about 455 or 400. The names require the earlier date, as some of them occur in other deeds about that time.

1. 8. "doubled," or perhaps "counted as one sum," capital and interest together.

1. 13. Yeha-dari or Yah-hadari, an unusual name.

No. 12.

List of names, undated. (Sachau, p. 71.)

- 1 Haggai b. Nathan.
- 2 Harman b. Oshea'.
- 3 Oshea' b. Yathom.
- 4 Oshea' b. Hodav.
- 5 Shamua' b. Haggai.
- 6 Nathan b. Neraiah.
- 7 Menahem b. Posai.
- 8 Yeosh b. Azaniah.
- 9 Bethel'akab b. Achar.
10. Total 9 men.

11 Nabu'akab (?) b.

A similar list is No. 19. The purpose of these lists is not evident. The names suggest a date about 450 B.C.

1. 11 is written upside down. The name occurs in No. 26²³, 28.

No. 13.

Conveyance of a House. 447 B.C.
(Sayce and Cowley, E.)

- 1 On the 3rd of Chisleu, that is the 10th day of the month Mesore, year 19 of Artaxerxes the king, said Mahseiah b.
- 2 Yedoniah, Aramaean of Syene, of the detachment of Warizath, to Miphṭahiah his daughter as follows : I give you the house
- 3 which Meshullam b. Zaccur b. Atar, Aramaean of Syene, gave me for its price, and wrote a document for me about it,
- 4 and I give it to Miphṭahiah my daughter in return for the goods which she gave me when I was inspector (?) in the fortress. I borrowed (?)

5 them and did not find money and goods to pay you.
 Consequently I give you this house

6 in return for those your goods of the value of 5
 kerashin, and I give you the original document
 which

7 the said Meshullam *wrote* for me about it. This
 house I give to you and I resign all claim to it.
 It belongs to you and to your children

8 after you and to *whomsoever you please* you may
 give it. I have no power, I or my children or
 my descendants or any

9 other man, to bring against you suit or process
 in the matter of this house which I give you, and
 have written the document for you

10 about it. Whoever raises against you suit or process,
 (whether it be) I or a brother or sister, relative
 or stranger, soldier or citizen,

11 shall pay you the sum of 10 kerashin, and the house
 is assuredly yours. Moreover no other man shall
 produce against you a document

12 new or old, other than this document which I
 have written and given to *you*: *whoever pro-*
duces against you such document, I have not
written it.

13 Moreover note, these are the boundaries of this
 house: At the upper end of it is the house of
 Yeosh b. Penuliah, at the lower end of it is

14 the temple of the God Yahu, at the east of it is the
 house of Gadol b. Oshea' and the street between
 them,

15 on the west of it is the *land* of . . . b. Palto,
 priest of the gods Khnum and Sati (?). This
 house

16 I give you and resign all claim to it. It is yours
 for ever. To *whomsoever you wish*, give it.

17 Nathan b. Ananiah wrote this document at the direction of Mahseiah and the witnesses hereto. Mahseiah signed for

18 himself (?). Mithrasari (?) b. Mithrasari (?), and *Satibarzanes* b. Atharili, silversmith.

19 Witness, Barbari b. Dargi, silversmith of the place (?). *Witness*, b. Shemaiah.

20 Zaccur b. Shallum.

(Endorsement :)

21 Document concerning Mahseiah b. Yedoniah and *Miphṭahiah* his daughter.

1. 4. "inspector" is uncertain. "I borrowed": others take this as a name.

1. 14. This is the first mention of the temple. See further No. 30.

1. 18. "for himself," etc.: the writing is hasty and not very legible. Atharili, or perhaps Mithrili: cf. No. 5¹⁶.

1. 19. "of the place" is strange. It may be a name "of Athra."

No. 14.

Settlement of Claim. 441 B.C.
(Sayce and Cowley, F.)

1 On the 14th of Ab, that is the 19th day of Paḥons, year 25 of Artaxerxes the king, said Pi

2 b. Paḥi, builder, of Syene the fortress, to Mibṭahiah daughter of Mahseiah b. Yedoniah

3 Aramæan of Syene, of the detachment of Warizath (as follows): In accordance with the action which we took at Syene, let us make a division concerning the money

4 and corn and garments and bronze and iron, all goods and possessions, and the marriage-document. Then an oath

5 was imposed on you and you swore to me concerning
 them by the goddess Sati and my heart was content
 6 with that oath which you took to me concerning those
 your goods and I renounce all claim on you from
 7 this day for ever. I have no power to institute
 against you suit or process, you or son
 8 or daughter of yours in the matter of those your
 goods concerning which you have sworn to me.
 If I institute against you
 9 suit or process, or my son or daughter sue you in
 the matter of that your oath, I, Pi, or my son
 10 will pay to Mibṭahiah the sum of 5 kerashin, royal
 weight, without suit or process,
 11 and I renounce all suit and process.
 12 Peṭisi b. Nabunathan wrote this document
 in Syene the fortress, at the direction of Pi b. Paḥi.
 Witnesses here to : Nabure'i b. Nabunathan.
 13 Luḥi b. Mannuki. 'Odnahar b. Duma. Nabure'i b.
 Vashtan.
 (Endorsement :)
 14 Deed of quittance which Pi wrote for Mibṭahiah.

Probably a settlement on the dissolution of Mibṭahiah's marriage with Pi, who would have been her second husband. This seems to be indicated by his giving up the marriage-deed in 1. 4.

1. 5. She swore by the Egyptian goddess, because Pi was an Egyptian. None of the witnesses have Jewish names. Perhaps she was not recognised by the community as long as she was married to an Egyptian.

1. 14. "quittance" may be a term for divorce.

No. 15.

Marriage Contract. About 441 B.C. (Sayce and Cowley, G.)

1 On the 25th (?) of Tishri that is the 6th day of the month Epiphi year . . . of Artaxerxes the king,

2 said Ashor b. *Zeho*, builder to the king, to Mahseiah,
Aramæan of Syene, of the detachment of

3 Warizath, as follows: I came to your house that
you might give me your daughter Miphṭahiah in
marriage.

4 She is my wife and I her husband from this day
for ever. I have given you as the price

5 of your daughter Miphṭahiah *the sum* of 5 shekels,
royal weight. It has been received by you and
your heart is content

6 therewith. You have delivered to your *daughter*
Miphṭahiah into her hand for the *cost of* furniture
1 karash 2 shekels royal

7 weight, of the standard of 2 R to 10. You have
delivered to her into her hand 1 woollen robe,
new, striped,

8 dyed on both sides, (whose) length was 8 cubits by 5,
worth the sum of 2 kerashin 8 shekels,

9 royal weight; 1 closely-woven (shawl) new, (whose)
length was 8 cubits by 5, worth

10 the sum of 8 shekels royal weight; another woollen
robe, finely woven, (whose) length was

11 6 cubits by 4, worth the sum of 7 shekels; 1 mirror
of bronze, worth

12 the sum of 1 shekel 2 R; 1 tray of bronze, worth
the sum of 1 shekel 2 R; 2 cups of bronze,

13 worth the sum of 2 shekels; 1 bowl of bronze, worth
the sum of 2 R; total money

14 and value of goods being the sum of 6 kerashin
5 shekels 20 ḥallurin, of the standard of 2 R to 10,
royal weight.

15 I have received, and my heart is *content* therewith,
1 couch of reeds with 4 supports (?)

16 of stone; 1 PK of SLK; 2 ladles, holding (?) 8 ḥ;
1 MŠ'N knife (?); 1 cosmetic box of ivory new.

17 To-morrow or another day (if) Ashor should die and there is no child male or female

18 belonging to him by Miphṭahiah his wife, Miphṭahiah has a right to the house

19 of Ashor, *his* goods and his chattels and all that he has on the face of the earth,

20 all of it. To-morrow or (another) day (if) Miphṭahiah should die and there is no child male or female

21 belonging to her by Ashor her husband, Ashor shall inherit her goods

22 and her chattels. To-morrow or another day (if) Miphṭahiah should stand up in the congregation

23 and say, I divorce Ashor my husband, the price of divorce (shall be) on her head; she shall return to

24 the scales and weigh out to Ashor the sum of 7 shekels 2 **R** and all that she has taken

25 into her hand she shall give up, both shred (?) and thread, and she shall go away whither she will, without

25 suit or process. To-morrow or another day (if) Ashor should stand up in the congregation

27 and say, I divorce my *wife* Miphṭahiah, her price shall be forfeited, but all that she received

28 into her hand, she shall give up, both shred (?) and thread, on one day at one time, and she shall go

29 away whither she will, without suit or process. But if he should rise up against Miphṭahiah

30 to drive her out from his, Ashor's, house and his goods and chattels, he shall give her

31 the sum of 20 kerashin, and the provisions of this deed shall be annulled, as far as she is concerned. And I shall have no right to say

32 I have another wife besides Miphṭahiah and other children than the children whom

33 Miphṭahiah shall bear to me. If I say I have children and wife other than

34 Miphṭahiah and her children, I will pay to Miphṭahiah the sum of 20 kerashin, royal weight,

35 and I shall have no right to take away my goods and chattels from Miphṭahiah; and if I remove them

36 from her [erasure] I will pay to Miphṭahiah the sum of 20 kerashin, royal weight.

37 Nathan b. Ananiah wrote this deed at the direction of *Ashor* and the witnesses hereto :

38 Penuliah b. Jezaniah: . . . iah b. Uriah: Menahem b. Zaccur :

39 Witness, Re'ibel (?) b. . . .

The number of the year is lost, but since the two sons by this marriage were old enough to be parties to a case in 421, they must have been born somewhere about 440 B.C., and the date of the contract must be as given above.

This was Mibṭahiah's third marriage, if we are right about the meaning of No. 14.

ll. 6, 7. "You have delivered" is probably the meaning, but the first person ("I have") would have the same form.

ll. 15, 16. The meaning of some of the words in this list is unknown.

1. 16. "8 H," probably a measure here, not ḥallurin.

1. 23. "on her head," etc.: the translation is uncertain, though the general meaning is clear.

No. 16.

An Appeal to a Higher Court. About 435 B.C. (Sachau, p. 41.)

1 to Arsames (?) and to Megaphernes
b. *WŠHI* . . .

2 this field our detachment owned from the 24th year
to the 31st year of Artaxerxes . . .

3 also I was examined before *TRWH* and the court,
and I stated before the court . . .

- 4 the field I ploughed but the *produce* I did not receive from them. These judges
- 5 . . . and a wrong was done to me, and I stated before TRWH and the court
- 6 . . . from the year 24 to the year 31, and Megaphernes and Nephayan and Mannuki, the 3 judges, went up to Syene and took with them (?)
- 7 . . . the assessors (?) of Nephayan, commander of the garrison of Syene, and the judges of the province, how
- 8 I (?) before my lord have sent saying "A wrong was done to me," and now
- 9 ask TRWH and the court about this, (and) let wrong not be done to me, and

1. 3. "TRWH," probably a name.

1.7. Nephayan was commander in No. 30 (408 B.C.). If the date here is right, he must be a different person.

No. 17.

Relating to Supplies for the Garrison (?).

428 B.C. (Sachau, p. 34.)

5 our lord Arsames your *servants* Achæmenes (?) and his colleagues the recorders in

6 which we pay. Haruz and his colleagues the notaries of *the* province, all 3 vilains (?),

7 . . . the servant (?) of SYN'BŠ the recorder, their colleague, in the 19th of Marheshwan in the 37th year of Artaxerxes, to them.

1. 6 "all 3 vilains" is added below the line. The word occurs in No. 30 ⁷, etc., but its meaning is uncertain.

No. 18.

End of a Marriage Contract. About 425 B.C. (Sachau, p. 126.)

1 *Meshullak* b. *Uri* a deed of divorce.
And *Yehoḥan* daughter of *Meshullak* shall have
no *right to say to him*

2 and to *Sallua* her daughter, As I gave these goods
and the money which are set forth in this deed,
as a free gift to you, now I desire

3 to take them away. If she says so, she is liable,
no heed shall be paid to her. *Ma'uziah* b. *Nathan*
b. *Ananiah* wrote

4 this deed at the direction of *Hoshaiah* and *Yehoḥan*
and the witnesses hereto. Witness, *Heremnathan*
b. *Bethelnathan* b. *Zeho*;

5 Witness, *Haggai* b. *Penuliah*; witness, *Yeosh* b.
Azaniah; witness, *Bethelnathan* b. *Jonathan*.

1. 4. Note the names *Heremnathan* and *Bethelnathan* formed with *Herem* and *Bethel*, as *Jonathan* is formed with *Yahu*. *Zeho* is an Egyptian name, as in No. 15.

No. 19.

List of Names. About 420 B.C. (Sachau, p. 92.)

- 1
- 2 Ba'adiah b. A
- 3 Oshea^c b. Uriah (?).
- 4 WKYN b. Shallum b. . . .
- 5 Meshullam b. Shemaiah.
- 6 Shemaiah b. Shallum.
- 7 Menahem b. Meshullam.
- 8 Haggai b. Jezaniah.
- 9 Agiri b. Ash
- 10 Nathan b. Hodaviah.

No. 20.

Settlement of a Claim. 420 B.C.

(Sayce and Cowley, H.)

- 1 In the month of Elul, that is Payni, 4th year of Darius the king at that time in Yeb the fortress, said
- 2 Menahem and Ananiah both sons of Meshullam b. Shelomem, Jews of Yeb the fortress, of the detachment of Iddinnabu,
- 3 to Yedoniah and Mahseiah, both sons of Ashor b. Zeho by Mibṭahiah daughter of Mahseiah, Jews
- 4 of the same detachment, as follows: *We* sued you in the court of NPA before Damandin the governour (and) Widrang
- 5 the commander of the garrison, saying: There *are* goods, garments of wool and cotton, vessels of bronze and iron, vessels of wood
- 6 and ivory, corn, etc., and we pleaded saying: Ashor your father received (these) from Shelomem b. Azariah, and also

7 said "They are on deposit." They were deposited,
 but he kept possession and did not return (them)
 to him, and therefore we sue you.

8 Then you were examined, and you Yedoniah and
 Mahseiah, sons of Ashor, satisfied us concerning
 these goods,

9 and we were satisfied therewith. From this *day* for
 ever I Menahem and Ananiah, we renounce all
 claim on you.

10 From this day for ever we shall have no power, and
 our sons and our daughters and our brothers and
 any man related to us or a freeman of

11 the city shall have no power to bring *against*
 you, Yedoniah and Mahseiah, suit or process,
 nor shall they have the power to sue your
 sons

12 or your brothers or any one of yours *on account* of
 goods and money, corn, etc., belonging to Shelomem
 b. Azariah. If we

13 or our sons or our daughters or anyone of *ours*, or
 the sons of Shelomem b. Azariah, sue you or sue
 your sons or your daughters

14 or any one of yours, or whomsoever they shall sue
 about it, he shall pay you or your sons, or whom-
 soever they sue, a fine

15 of the sum of ten kerashin, royal weight, at the rate
 of 2 R to 1 karash, and he assuredly has no
 claim on these goods

16 about which we sued, and no suit or process (can lie).
 Ma'uziah b. Nathan wrote this deed at the direction
 of Menahem and Ananiah both

17 sons of Meshullam b. Shelomem. Witness, Menahem
 b. Gadol.
 Gadol b. Berechiah.
 Menahem b. Azariah.

18 Witness, Hodaviah b. Zaccur b. Oshaiah.
(Endorsement :)

19 Deed which Menahem and Ananiah both sons of Menahem b. Shelomem wrote for Yedoniah and Mahseiah both sons of Ashor b. Zeho.

1. 4. "NPA": as in 7⁴? The precise sense of the following words is uncertain.

1. 19. Menahem is a mistake for Meshullam.

No. 21.

Order to keep the (Passover and) Feast of Unleavened Bread. 419 B.C. (Sachau, p. 36.)

- 1 *To my brethren,*
- 2 *Yedoniah and his colleagues the Jewish garrison, your brother Hananiah. The welfare of my brethren may the gods seek.*
- 3 *Now this year, the 5th year of King Darius, word was sent from the king to Arsames, saying :*
- 4 *In the month of Tybi (?) let there be a Passover for the Jewish garrison. Now you accordingly count fourteen*
- 5 *Days of the month Nisan and keep the Passover, and from the 15th day to the 21st day of Nisan*
- 6 *(Are) seven days of Unleavened bread. Be clean and take heed. Do no work*
- 7 *On the 15th day and on the 21st day. Also drink no beer, and anything at all in which there is leaven*
- 8 *Do not eat, from the 15th day from sunset till the 21st day of Nisan, seven*
- 9 *Days, let it not be seen among you ; do not bring (it) into your dwellings, but seal (it) up during those days.*



10 *Let this be done as Darius the king commanded.*
 (Address :)

11 To my brethren Yedoniah and his colleagues
 the Jewish garrison, your brother Hananiah.

1. 2. The envoy Hananiah was a person of high position.
 1. 7. "beer," because it was fermented, therefore of the
 nature of leaven. Wine was required for the Passover.
 1. 9. "seal it up": *i. e.* put it away under lock and key.

No. 22.

**Names of Contributors to Temple Funds, in
 Seven Columns. 419 B.C. (Sachau, p. 73.)**

1 On the 3rd of Phamenoth, 5th year. This is (a
 list of) the names of the Jewish garrison who
 gave money for Yahu the God, man by man
 the sum of 2 *shekels*:

2—Meshullemeth daughter of Gemariah b. Mahseiah,
 the sum of 2 sh.

3—Zaccur b. Hodaviah b. Zaccur, the sum of 2 sh.

4—Seraiah daughter of Hoshea b. Harman, the sum
 of 2 sh.

5—All 3

6—Hoshea b. Bethelnuri, he (gave (?)) the sum of 2 sh.
 for himself (?).

7—Hoshaiah b. Nathan b. Hoshaiah b. Hananiah *the*
sum of 2 sh. for himself (?).

8—Nabu b. . . . ah, the sum of 2 sh. for
 himself (?).

9 nani b. KTL, the sum of 2 sh. for
 himself (?).

10 b. Yeho *the sum of 2 sh. for*
himself (?).

11 b. Nehebeth daughter of Mahseh, *the sum of*
2 sh. for himself (?).

12 Nathan b. Anani b.
 13 i daughter of Zebadiah
 14
 15 daughter of Peluliah
 16 daughter of
 17 i b.
 18 daughter of
 19 All of the company of Siniddin.
 20 The company of Nabu'akab :—Shallum b. Mena-
 hem

Col. ii.

21—Meshullam b. Samuah, sum of 2 sh. for himself (?).
 22—Palṭi b. Michah, sum of 2 sh. for himself (?).
 23—Malchiah b. Yathom b. Hadadnuri, sum of 2 sh.
 for himself (?).
 24, 20—Shelemiah b. Jashub, sum of 2 sh. for himself (?).
 25—Gadol b. Meshullam b. Mibṭahiah, sum of 2 sh. for
 himself (?).
 26—Menahem b. Hazul, that (is) the son of Shemaiah,
 sum of 2 sh. for himself (?).
 27—Simak b. Meshullam, he (gave) the sum of 2 sh. for
 himself (?).
 28—Gadol b. Samuah, he (gave) the sum of 2 sh. for
 himself (?).
 29—Meshullam b. Haggai b. Hazul, sum of 2 sh. for
 himself (?).
 30—Hazul b. Haggai b. Hazul, sum of 2 sh. for him-
 self (?).
 31 All of the company of u.
 32 2 sh.
 33 sum of 2 sh.
 34
 35
 36

37 sum of 2 sh.
 38

Col. iii.

39—Shillem b. Hodav *sum of 2 sh.*
 40—Hori b. VNH *sum of 2 sh.*
 41—Shamua^c b. Shillem *sum of 2 sh.*
 42—Mattan b. Yedoniah, *sum of 2 sh.*
 43—Uriah b., *sum of 2 sh.*
 44—Anani b.
 45—Zac 2
 46—Anani
 47—Hoshea b. Nathun *sum of 2 sh.*
 48, 20—. . . . b. 2
 49 b. N 2 sh.
 50 2 sh.
 51 b . . . b. Joshibiah
 52 2 sh.
 53 2 sh.
 54
 55 2 sh.
 56 Hoshea, *sum of 2 sh.*
 57 Yehot^{al}, *sum of 2 sh.*
 58 Anani, *sum of 2 sh.*
 59 Joshibiah . . .
 60

Col. iv.

61—Hoshea b. SGRI, *sum of 2 sh.*
 62—Menahem b. Mattan, *sum of 2 sh.*
 63—Nathun b. Haggai, *sum of 2 sh.*
 64—Haggai b. Micha, *sum of 2 sh.*
 65—Mahseh b. Uri, *sum of 2 sh.*
 66—Shallum b. Zecharia, *sum of 2 sh.*
 67—Menahem b. Zecharia, *sum of 2 sh.*

68, 40—Meshullak b. Uri, sum of 2 sh.
 69—Pamut b. SGRI, sum of 2 sh.
 70—Anani b. Ma'uzi, sum of 2 sh.
 71—*Hoshea* b. Menahem, sum of 2 sh.
 72—Haggai b. Huria, sum of 2 sh.
 73—*Menahem* b. Uri b. Meshullak, sum of 2 sh.
 74
 75 sum of 2 sh.
 76 Mattan, sum of 2 sh.
 77 b. Mattan, sum of 2 sh.
 78 Penuliah b. Menahem b. Pusi, sum of 2 sh.
 79—*Hori* b. Menahem b. Pusi, sum of 2 sh.
 80—Peluliah b. *Hoshea*, sum of 2 sh.
 81—Menahemeth daughter of 'Anani b. 'STH, sum of 2 sh.
 82—Meshullemeth daughter of ah, sum of 2 sh.
 Sister of Maath and S . . . (?).

Col. v.

83—Mephatteah daughter of TSTZ, sum of 2 sh.
 84—Yehoshama' daughter of Nathan, sum of 2 sh.
 85—Shabith daughter of *Hori* b. Shillem, sum of 2 sh.
 86—Re'ia daughter of Neri, sum of 2 sh.
 87—Yehoshama' daughter of Meshullam, sum of 2 sh.
 88, 60—Mephatteah daughter of Shillem, sum of 2 sh.
 89—Yaḥmol daughter of Palti b. Yeosh, sum of 2 sh.
 90—Abihi daughter of Oshea, sum of 2 sh.
 91—Nehebeth daughter of Maḥsch, sum of 2 sh.
 92—Yehoḥan daughter of Yigdal, sum of 2 sh.
 93—Meshullemeth daughter of Zephalia, sum of 2 sh.
 94
 95 Menahemeth daughter of sum of 2 sh.
 96 Nehebeth daughter of Z . . . sum of 2 sh.
 97 Yaḥmol daughter of Shillem, sum of 2 sh.
 98, 70—Yehoshama' daughter of *Hoshea* b. Zaccur, sum of 2 sh.

99—Yehoshama' daughter of Haggai, sum of 2 sh.
 100—Abihi daughter of Nathun, sum of 2 sh.

Col. vi.

101—Yehoḥan daughter of Gedaliah, sum of 2 sh.
 102—Salluah daughter of Neri, sum of 2 sh.
 103—Yehoṭal daughter of Yislah, sum of 2 sh.
 104—Ab'osher daughter of Hoshea, sum of 2 sh.
 105—Yeho'alah daughter of Immanuiah, sum of 2 sh.
 106—Mephatteah daughter of Zephaliah, sum of 2 sh.
 107—Nehebeth daughter of Zaccur, sum of 2 sh.
 108, 80—Menaḥemeth daughter of Yedoniah b. 'Anathi,
 sum of 2 sh.
 109—Meshullam b. Ma'uzi, sum of 2 sh.
 110—Meshullemeth daughter of Penuliah, sum of 2 sh.
 111—Nathun b. Pelaliah b. Nathun, sum of 2 sh.
 112—Haẓul daughter of Hodaviah, sum of 2 sh.
 113—. Nathan, sum of 2 sh.
 114 Zebadiah 2 sh.
 115—. b. Nathan b. . . . h, sum of 2 sh.
 116—. b. Shillem b. . . . h, sum of 2 sh.
 117—Yehoshama' daughter of Kon, sum of 2 sh.
 118—Re'uhah b. Uri, sum of 2 sh.
 119, 90—Meshullam b. Shemaiah, sum of 2 sh.

Col. vii.

120 The money which was paid on that day into the
 hand of
 121 Yedoniah b. Gemariah in the month of Phamenoth,
 (was)
 122 the sum of 31 kerashin 8 shekels.
 123 of which 12 k 6 sh for Yahu,
 124 7 kerashin for Ishumbethel,
 125 the sum of 12 kerashin for 'Anathbethel.

126—Micaiah b. Yehoyishma¹, sum of 2 sh.
 127—Oshea² b. Nathan b. Hodaviah, sum of 2 sh.
 128—Ahio b. Nathan b. 'Anani, sum of 2 sh.
 129—Azariah b. Hazul, sum of 2 sh.
 130—Joshibiah b. Berechiah, sum of 2 sh.
 131 2 . .
 132—. . . h daughter of Ki , sum of 2 sh.

(Reverse :)

133—Megaphernes b. VSHI, sum of 2 sh. for ANDM (?).
 134—VSHI b. ZDMR, sum of 2 sh. for himself (?).

135—Haggai b. Miphtahiah, sum of 2 sh. for . . . (?)

1. 1. "5th year," probably of Darius II.
 1. 2. Women are counted as belonging to the garrison.
 1. 5 no doubt originally mentioned the company (centuria) to which they belonged. Cf. ll. 19, 31.
 1. 6. "he (gave?) " and "for himself": the meaning is quite uncertain, here and elsewhere.
 1. 24. The "20" in the margin is the number of names so far. In l. 48 the "20" must represent a new numeration.
 1. 117. "Kon," a short form of Koniah.
 ll. 120-125 give the total receipts so far, showing that 42 names are lost. The assignment of the money leaves 2 shekels over.
 l. 121. Yedoniah was the head of the community. Cf. 30¹.
 ll. 124, 125. Ishumbethel (if that is the right vocalisation) and 'Anathbethel are apparently divinities worshipped along with Yahu. See Introduction, p. xiii.
 1. 126 begins a supplementary list.
 ll. 133, 134. These two contributors have Persian names. The meaning of ANDM is uncertain.

No. 23.

List of Names. Probably about 420 B.C.
 (Sachau, p. 90.)

1 Ahio b. Nathan.
 2 Nathan b. Ma'uziah.
 3 Hur b. Benaiah (?).

4 Mahseh b. Yehoṭal.
 5 Ḥanan b. Pekhnum.
 6 Shallum b. H
 7 Palti b. Mattan (?).
 8, 10 Kushi b. Azzur. 10.
 9 Petekhnum b. Hori.
 10 Re'uiyah b. Zechariah.
 11 Menahem b. Mattan.
 12 Pekhnum b. Zaccur.
 13 Haggai b. Micaiah.
 14 Didi (?) b. Uri b. Mahseh.
 15 Sheva b. Zechariah.

1. 8. The " 10 " in the margin shows that two lines are lost at the beginning. The " 10 " on the other side belongs to another column, now lost.

No. 24.

Account of Corn supplied. Probably 420 B.C.
 (Sachau, p. 86.)

1 *Ration of Petemut (?) b. IšMN, barley ardab 1.*
 2 " ZBIS. b. Nebushalliv, " " "
 3 " Haggai b. Shemaiah, " " "
 4 " IšMN b. Ap', " " "
 5 " Peṭisi b. Zaphruth, " " "
 6 " —Zeho b. ZPHR . . for him " " . . . (?).
 7 (?) " Samuah " " " and 2
 quarters.
 8 " Hor
 9 "
 10 " — 2 (?).
 11 " Nathan, barley ardab 1.
 12 " AḥLBNI, barley ardab 1.
 13 " Hur b. Nurshavash, barley ardab 1.
 14 " Shamashgiriya b. Belbani, " " "

15	„	VRD b. Zuthi.			
16	(?)	Hur b. Y'ULU,	barley ardab 1 and		
		2 quarters.			
17	„	..... b. Abihu,	„	„	„
18	„	..... PHRI,	„	„	„

Cf. No. 2. The persons named are no doubt members of the garrison, though not all Jews.

Col. ii.

19	.....	barley ardab 1 . . . (?)			
20	.....			
21	.....	100.			
22	.....	barley ardab 1.			
23	.....	barley ardab.			
24	.....			
25	..... b. PTNTU,	barley ardab 1.			
26	... nkl b. Uri,	barley ardab 1.			
27	....	Total persons 54, including			
28	total persons 2 at $1\frac{1}{2}$ ardabs of barley each, = barley				
	ardabs 3.				
29	total persons 22 at 1 ardab of barley each, = barley				
	ardabs 22.				
30	total persons 30 at $2\frac{1}{2}$ ardabs of barley each, = barley				
	ardabs 75.				
31	.... total cost amounting to				
32	.... barley ardabs 100.				

1. 27. "Total persons 54," therefore about half the original number of lines is lost.

Col. iii.

33	Total output of what was delivered to the garrison				
	of Syene from the . . .				
34	that is the 20th day of the month Mchir in the 4th				
	year, to the				

35 20th of *Mehir* in the 5th year. What was delivered as food . . . which

36 brought from the district of Thebes by the hand of *Onophris*,

37 b. *BR'VH*, and 'Edri b. A . . .

38 *Barley ardabs* 1446, G 2, H 4.

39 And of corn (?) of *TŠTRS*, the ration which was given out to the garrison

40 from (?) 1019.

41 1252, G 1, H . . .

42 And what was given as a ration to the garrison from

43 *TŠTRS*, *ardabs* 1690.

44 *Mehir*, year

45 and from

46 xx76

Col. 3 seems to be a summary of supplies for the year.
 1. 34. "the 4th year," probably of Darius II, judging from the writing.
 1. 39. "TŠTRS," the southern province, as in No. 27⁹.

No. 25.

Renunciation of Claim. 416 B.C.
 (Sayce and Cowley, J.)

1 On the 3rd of *Chislev*, year 8, that is the 12th day of *Thoth*, year 9 of Darius the king, at that date in *Yeb*

2 the fortress said *Yedoniah b. Hoshiah b. Uriah*, *Aramæan* of *Yeb* the fortress, before *Widrang* commander of the garrison

3 of Syene, to Yedoniah b. Nathan and Mahseiah b. Nathan, his brother, their mother being Mibṭahiah daughter of Mahseiah b. Yedoniah, before

4 Widrang commander of the garrison of Syene, as follows: I withdraw (my claim) against you on the house of Jezaniah b. Uriah. These are its boundaries:

5 at the upper end, the house of Hosea b. Uriah adjoins it; at the lower end of it, the house of Hazul b. Zechariah adjoins it;

6 at the lower end and above, there are open windows; on the east of it, is the temple of the God Yahu, and the highway

7 of the king between them; on the west of it, the house of Mibṭahiah daughter of Mahseiah, which Mahseiah her father gave her,

8 adjoins it. This house, whose boundaries are described above, is yours, Yedoniah and Mahseiah both

9 sons of Nathan, for ever, and your children's after you. To whom you will, you may give it. I shall have no power, I Yedoniah, or my sons

10 or female or male dependant of mine, I shall have no power to set in motion suit or process against you, nor shall we have power to sue son or daughter of yours,

11 brother or sister, female or male dependant of yours, or any man to whom you may sell this house, or to whom you may give it as a gift,

12 on behalf of me, Yedoniah, or on behalf of my sons or dependants female or male. If I, Yedoniah, sue you, or you are sued by

13 a son of mine or daughter or female or male dependant, on my behalf or on behalf of my sons, (or

anyone) except a son or daughter of Jezaniah b. Uriah,

14 or (if) they sue son or daughter, or female or male dependant of yours, or a man to whom you may sell or to whom you may give as a gift

15 this house, or whoever shall bring a claim against you, shall pay you a fine of the sum of ten kerashin, that is 10 kerashin at the rate of

16 2 R to 1 karash by royal weight, and the house is assured to you for ever and to your sons after you, failing

17 any sons of Jezan b. Uriah, without question.
Ma'uziah b. Nathan wrote (this deed) at the direction of Yedoniah b. Hosea and the witnesses

18 hereto
Menahem b. Shallum :
Mahseiah b. Yedoniah :
Menahem b. Gadol b. Ba'adiah :
Yedoniah b. Meshullam :

19 Yislah b. Gadol :
Gadol b. Berechiah :
Jezaniah b. Penuliah :
Ahio b. Nathan.
(Endorsement :)

20 Deed of renunciation, which Yedoniah b. Hosea wrote concerning the house of Jezaniah b. Uriah,
21 for Yedoniah b. Nathan and Mahseiah his brother, both of them.

1. 1. Year 8 in the Jewish reckoning, which began the year in the spring (Nisan), = year 9 in the Egyptian reckoning, which began the year in the previous December (Thoth).

1. 3. Nathan = Ashor. See No. 20³.

1. 4. "before Widrang," etc. : repeated from 1. 2 by an error.

1. 13. "except" : the meaning is not quite certain.

1. 17. The same scribe who wrote Nos. 18 and 20. His father wrote Nos. 10, 13.

No. 26.

Order to Repair a Boat. 412 B.C. (Sachau, p. 44.)

- 1 From Arsames to Wahiprimahī : Now *the boat of Pesmesnith and his colleagues the boatmen of the fortifications* is worn out *as reported*
- 2 to us by Mithradates the boatman as follows : Thus says Pesmesnith *the boatmen of*
- 3 the fortifications say thus : The boat of which we have charge, it is time to do its repairs. *Thereupon I sent word as follows : Let the specification*
- 4 be drawn up accurately and sent to the accountants of the treasury. They with *the commanders Shemsillek and his colleagues* are to inspect *this boat*
- 5 and make a report on it (?), and let the arsenic (?) which is required (?) by the specification, paint (?) and the rest be sent, *and let the accountants give all the materials*
- 6 and let its repairs be done immediately, and the rest about which word was sent to them from me. Thereupon they sent and *thus said their messengers : On*
- 7 the beach which is in front of the fortress, *between its fortifications* Mithradates the boatman showed us the boat. We report that by Pesmesnith and
- 8 both boatmen of the fortifications, it is described accurately, and we have reported to Shemsil'ek and his colleagues the commanders, (and) Shemu b.
- 9 Kanufi, head of the carpenters, of SPYT, and they said thus : It is time to *make its repairs*. This is the specification (of) what is required (?) to do its repairs :

10 Cedar and AR wood, new, (each) plank 10 cubits
 80 cubits by 3 hand-breadths, among
 them ribs (?) of 12 cubits;

11 boards (?) 15, each of 20 cubits; a S'BL, 70 cubits;
 HNN for the hold (?) 3; a sail (?) for the mast (?), 1;

12 planks for the HL of 60 cubits; a PHTMUNI for the
 P'R'R, 1 of 2 cubits; APSI under the HL, 5; nails
 of bronze and iron,

13 200; planks of cedar, seasoned (?), strong, TMIS, 20
 cubits; the equivalent of all of it, both sound (?)
 and broken, he is to bring to the treasury;
 sails (?) of

14 cotton, thick, 180 kerashin; awnings (?), 250 ker-
 ashin; planks of cedar, new; 2 HNN, each 5 cubits

15 3 hands by 3 hands; for the HL, nails of bronze,
 150, each 3 hands, 275,

16 each 10 finger-breadths; total nails, 425; plates of
 bronze, 20 cubits; nails for them, 200;

17 planks of cedar, seasoned (?), Egyptian (?) govern-
 ment, 1 talent 10 minæ in all; add (?) sulphur,
 10 kerashin, and arsenic for the painting (?), 100
 kerashin;

18 and they shall add to the planks which are (?)
 supplied, to the board in length each 3 hands
 clear (?), and to the breadth and thickness 2
 fingers; and to

19 the SIM, in length each 3 hands clear (?), and to the
 breadth 2 fingers; and to the planed boards (?)
 and HNN in length each 1 hand; and to

20 the S'BL, the wood for the HL, the rows of TMIS, in
 length each 3 hands clear (?), and to the breadth
 1 finger. The sails (?) of cotton, the awning (?),

21 the arsenic, the sulphur, are to be supplied by Persian
 weight. Let word be sent that these materials
 are to be delivered to Shemu b. Kanufi, head of

22 the carpenters, of SPYT, for the purpose of the repair of this boat, and let him do (it) at once, according to the order issued. Now Arsames says as follows: You are to act

23 in accordance with this which the accountants say, according to the order issued. 'Anani, secretary, drafted the order. Nabu'akab wrote (it).

24 Wahprimahi

25 According to the order issued wrote . . .

26

27 From Arsames, which he

28 Nabu'akab *wrote* the document on the 13th of Tebeth, in the 12th year of Darius *the king*

The translation is very difficult owing to the many technical terms of unknown meaning.

1. 1. Arsames was the satrap of Egypt.

1. 9. "SPYTKN": an adjective formed from a place-name.

Cf. 1. 22.

1. 17. "Egyptian government" is very doubtful.

No. 27.

Petition to Arsames (?). About 410 B.C.
(Sachau, p. 26.)

1 . . . we should be injured (?). When (?) detachments of the Egyptians rebelled, we did not leave our posts,

2 and nothing disloyal was found in us. In the 14th year of King Darius, when our lord Arsames

3 went away to the king, this is the crime which the priests of the god Klinub committed in the fortress of Yeb

4 in concert with Waidrang who was governour here, after giving him money and valuables: there is a part

5 of the king's stores which is in the fortress of Yeb,
(this) they wrecked, and *they* built a wall *in* the
midst of the fortress of Yeb
.

6 Now this wall is built in the midst of the fortress.
There is a well which is built

7 within the *fortress*, and it never lacks water to
supply the garrison, so that (?) if it is super-
vised (?) they would be

8 (able to get) water to drink in *this* well. Those
priests of Khnub stopped up this well. If
enquiry

9 be made of the magistrates, officers (and) police who
are set over the province of TŠTRS

10 it will be made *known* to your lordship in accordance
with what we say. Moreover we are innocent

11 of *this damage* to the stores which *were* in the fortress
of Yeb

12 thus we are free from blame, and *anything*
13 *harmful of this kind* has not been found in *us*, but
the *priests will not allow*

14 *us* to bring *meal-offering and incense*

15 and *sacrifice* to offer there to Yahu the *God of*
heaven

16

17 but *they made there a fire (?)*

18 and *the rest of the fittings they took for themselves,*
all of it.

19 Now if it please your lordship, *let the injury be very*
much remembered

20 *which was done to us*, us of the *Jewish garrison*.

21 *If it please your lordship let an order be given*
according to

22 *what we state*. If it *please your lordship, let word be*
sent

23 that they shall not injure anything which is ours
 24 and to build the altar (?) of ours which they destroyed.

Very imperfect, especially at the end, on the reverse.

The petition is evidently an earlier appeal relating to the events described in No. 30.

1. 7. "supervised": the word occurs in 13⁴, but its meaning is very doubtful.

No. 28.

Assignment of Slaves. 410 B.C.

(Sayce and Cowley, K.)

- 1 On the 24th of Shebat, year 13, that is the 9th day of Athyr, year 14 of Darius the king in the fortress of Yeb,
- 2 said Mahseiah b. Nathan (and) Yedoniah b. Nathan, in all 2, Aramæans of Syene, of the detachment of Warizath, as follows: We have agreed
- 3 together and have divided between us the slaves of Mibṭahiah our mother, and note, this is the share which comes to you as a share—you, Yedoniah—,
- 4 Peṭosiri by name, whose mother is Tebo, a slave. A yod is marked on his arm at the right of a marking in the Aramaic language, thus,
- 5 "Mibṭahiah's." Note also, this is the share which comes to me as a share—me, Mahseiah—, Belo by name, whose mother is Tebo, a slave. A yod
- 6 is marked on his arm at the right of a marking in the Aramaic language thus, "Mibṭahiah's." You, Yedoniah, are master of Peṭosiri,
- 7 this slave, who has come to you as a share, from this day for ever, and your children after you, and to whom you will you may give (him). I shall have no power,

8 I Mahseiah, son or daughter of mine, brother or sister of mine, or any dependant of mine, to move the court against you or against your children in the matter of Peṭosiri

9 by name, the slave who has come to you as a share. If we move the court against you in the matter, we Mahseiah or my children, or (if) we sue son

10 or daughter of yours or dependant of yours in the matter of Peṭosiri this slave who has come to you as a share, then we will pay to you a fine of standard

11 money ten kerashin, royal weight, and we renounce all claim against you and your children as regards this Peṭosiri

12 who has come to you as a share. He belongs to you and your children after you, and to whom you will you may give (him) without question. Also as to Tebo

13 by name, the mother of these lads, and Lilu her daughter, whom we do not yet divide between us, when it is time we will divide them

14 between us, and we will each take possession of his share, and we will write a deed of our partition between us, and (there shall be) no dispute. Nabutukulti b. Nabu-zira-ibni wrote

15 this deed in the fortress of Yeb at the direction of Mahseiah and Yedoniah his brother. Witnesses thereto : Menahem b. Gadol;

16 Witness Hanan b. Haggai; Witness Nathan b. Yeho'or; Witness Shallum b. Nathan.

(Endorsement :)

17 Deed of assignment of a slave, Peṭosiri. Written by Mahseiah b. Nathan for Yedoniah b. Nathan his brother.

1. 4. Yod, *i. e.* the Aramaic letter Y. The meaning of the mark is obscure. The slaves all have Egyptian names.

No. 29.

Contract for a Loan. About 409 B.C.

(Sachau, p. 61.)

- 1 In the month of Mesore, year 16 (?) of Darius the king, in Yeb the fortress *said Nathan (?) b. Hosea, Aramæan of*
- 2 Syene, of the detachment of Nabukudurri, to *Yislah b. Gadol, Aramæan of Syene, of the detachment of as follows: There is to your credit against me*
- 3 the sum of *one karash, four shekels the balance (?) of 5 (?) minæ which were due from me as part of the amount*
- 4 of the value of the house (?) of M
I Nathan declare that I will pay you this sum,
- 5 one karash, four, by the month of Pahons, year 17 of Darius the king
- 6 and if I do not pay (and) give you this sum of one karash four shekels
- 7

The end is lost. It probably contained provisions similar to those in No. 11.

No. 30.)

Petition to the Governour of Judæa. 408 B.C.

(Sachau, p. 3.)

- 1 To our lord Bigvai, governour of Judæa, your servants Yedoniah and his colleagues, the priests who are in Yeb the fortress. The health
- 2 of your lordship may the God of Heaven seek after exceedingly at all times, and give you favour before Darius the king

3 and the princes of the palace more than now a thousand times, and may he grant you long life, and may you be happy and prosperous at all times.

4 Now your servant Yedoniah and his colleagues depose as follows: In the month of Tammuz in the 14th year of Darius the king, when Arsames 5 departed and went to the king, the priests of the god Khnub, who is in the fortress of Yeb, (were) in league with Waidrang who was governour here, 6 saying: The temple of Yahu the God, which is in the fortress of Yeb let them remove from there. Then that Waidrang,

7 the reprobate, sent a letter to his son Nephayan who was commander of the garrison in the fortress of Syene saying: The temple which is in Yeb 8 the fortress let them destroy. Then Nephayan led out the Egyptians with the other forces. They came to the fortress of Yeb with their weapons, 9 they entered that temple, they destroyed it to the ground, and the pillars of stone which were there they broke. Also it happened, 5 gate-ways 10 of stone, built with hewn blocks of stone, which were in that temple, they destroyed, and their doors they set up (?), and the hinges 11 of those doors were bronze, and the roof of cedar wood, all of it, with the rest of the furniture and other things which were there, 12 all of it they burnt with fire, and the basons of gold and silver and everything that was in that temple, all of it, they took 13 and made their own. Already in the days of the kings of Egypt our fathers had built that temple in the fortress of Yeb, and when Cambyses came into Egypt

14 he found that temple built, and the temples of the gods of Egypt all *of them* they overthrew, but no one did any harm to that temple.

15 When this was done, we with our wives and our children put on sack-cloth and fasted and prayed to Yahu the Lord of Heaven,

16 who let us see (our desire) upon that Waidrang, the abominable. They tore off the anklets from his legs, and all the riches he had gained were destroyed, and all the men

17 who had sought to do evil to that temple, all *of them*, were killed and we saw (our desire) upon them. Also before this, at the time when this evil

18 was done to us, we sent a letter to your lordship and to Johanan the high priest and his colleagues the priests who are in Jerusalem, and to Ostanes the brother

19 of 'Anani, and the nobles of the Jews. They have not sent any letter to us. Also since the month of Tammuz in the 14th year of Darius the king

20 till this day we wear sack-cloth and fast. Our wives are made widow-like, we do not anoint ourselves with oil

21 and we drink no wine. Also from that (time) till (the present) day in the 17th year of Darius the king, neither meal-offering, incense, nor sacrifice

22 do they offer in that temple. Now your servants Yedoniah and his colleagues and the Jews, all *of them* inhabitants of Yeb, say as follows :

23 If it seem good to your lordship, take thought for that temple to build *it*, since they do not allow us to build it. Look upon your

24 well-wishers and friends who are here in Egypt, (and) let a letter be sent from you to them concerning the temple of the God Yahu

25 to build it in the fortress of Yeb as it was built before, and they shall offer the meal-offering and incense and sacrifice

26 on the altar of the God Yahu on your behalf, and we will pray for you at all times, we, our wives, our children, and the Jews,

27 all who are here, if they do so that this temple be re-built, and it shall be a merit to you before Yahu the God of

28 Heaven more than a man who offers to him sacrifice and burnt-offerings worth as much as the sum of a thousand talents. As to gold, about this

29 we have sent (and) given instructions. Also the whole matter we have set forth in a letter in our name to Delaiah and Shelemiah the sons of Sanballat governour of Samaria.

30 Also of all this which was done to us Arsames knew nothing. On the 20th of Marheshwan the 17th year of Darius the king.

This must be a copy or draft of the letter actually sent.

1. 1. Bigvai = Bagoas in Josephus, *Ant.* 10⁷, where Ioannes (= Johanan in 1. 18) is also mentioned as High-Priest.

1. 2. "seek after": the regular formula in human greetings.

1. 7. "reprobate" does not seem very suitable, but no better meaning has been suggested. The word occurs several times.

1. 10. "set up" is difficult. Possibly "lifted them off their hinges" (?) or "stood them against the wall" to burn them.

1. 13. "when Cambyses came into Egypt" in 525 B.C.

1. 16. "the abominable," lit. "dog-like." It may be "the dogs tore off," after he was killed. But the sentence is obscure.

1. 19. "They have not sent," because they disapproved of the temple?

1. 24. "to them," i. e. to the Egyptians. Cf. 1. 23.

1. 26. "on your behalf," though he was a non-Jewish official.

1. 28. "As to gold," as bakhshish.

1. 30. "Arsames knew nothing," and so was not to blame. He was away at the time. Cf. 11. 4, 5.

No. 31.

A Duplicate of No. 30. Same date.
 (Sachau, p. 23.)

1 To our lord Bigvai, governour of Judæa, your servants Yedoniah and his colleagues the priests . . .

2 God of Heaven seek after at all times. May he give you favour before Darius . . .

3 May he grant you long life, and may you be happy and prosperous at all times. Now your servant Yedoniah . . .

4 Year 14 of Darius the king, when Arsames departed and went to the king . . .

5 The fortress. They gave money and valuables to Waidrang the governour who was here, saying . . .

6 let them remove from there. Then that Waidrang, the reprobate, sent a letter to his son Nephayan, who . . .

7 of Yahu the God, which is in the fortress of Yeb, let them destroy. Then that Nephayan led out the Egyptians . . .

8 their weapons. They went into that temple. They destroyed it to the ground, and the pillars of stone . . .

9 5 great gate-ways, built of hewn stone, which were in that temple . . .

10 those, of bronze, and the roof of that temple, all of it of cedar wood, with the rest . . .

11 they burnt with fire, and the basons of gold and of silver and every thing . . .

12 they made. Already in the day of the kings of Egypt our fathers had built that temple in Yeb . . .

13 He found that built, and the temples of the gods of the Egyptians all of them they overthrew, but no one did any . . .

14 was done, we with our wives, and our children have been wearing sack-cloth, *fasting* . . .

15 let us see (our desire) on that Waidrang, the abominable. They tore off his anklets from his legs and *all* . . .

16 sought to do evil to that temple, all of them, were killed and we saw (our desire) upon them. Also . . .

17 to us, we sent a letter about this . . . to your lordship *and* to Johanan . . .

18 and to Ostanes the brother of 'Anani, and the nobles of Judæa. A letter . . .

19 Year 14 of King Darius till this day we *wear* sack-cloth . . .

20 we do not anoint ourselves with oil and we drink no wine. *Also from that time till this* . . .

21 meal-offering, incense nor sacrifice do they offer in that temple. Now . . .

22 and the Jews all of them, citizens of Yeb, say as follows: If it seem good to your lordship, *take thought* . . .

23 allow us to build it. Look upon your well-wishers and friends who are here . . .

24 concerning the temple of the God Yahu to build it in the fortress of Yeb as . . .

25 and the sacrifice we will offer on the altar of the God Yahu on your behalf, and we will *pray* . . .

26 and all the Jews who are here, if you do so that this temple be *re-built* . . .

27 Heaven, more than a man who offers to him sacrifice and burnt-offerings worth the sum of a thousand talents. As to . . .

28 matter, we have sent a letter in our name to Delaiah and Shelemiah the *sons of* . . .

29 all that was done to us Arsames knew nothing. On
the 20th of Marheshwan the 17th year . . .

The ends of all the lines are lost.

No. 32,

Answer to No. 30. About 408 B.C.
(Sachau, p. 28.)

1 Memorandum from Bigvai and Delaiah. They said
2 to me : Let it be an instruction to you in Egypt
3 to say
4 to Arsames about the altar-house of the God of
5 Heaven, which was built in the fortress of Yeb
6 formerly, before Cambyses,
7 which Waidrang, that reprobate, destroyed
8 in the 14th year of Darius the king,
9 to rebuild it in its place as it was before,
10 and they may offer the meal-offering and incense
11 upon
12 that altar as formerly
13 was done.

1. 2. "to me": the messenger, not named.
1. 9. Note that animal sacrifice is not mentioned. Inten-
tionally?

No. 33.

A further Petition, connected with No. 30.
About 407 B.C. (Sachau, p. 31.)

1 Your servants Yedoniah b. Gemariah by name, 1.
2 Ma'uzi b. Nathan by name, 1.
3 Shemaiah b. Haggai by name, 1.
4 Hosea b. Yathom by name, 1.
5 Hosea b. Nathun by name, 1, total 5 men,

6 Syenians who hold *property* in the fortress of Yeb,
 7 say as follows: If your lordship is *favourable*
 8 and the temple of Yahu the God which *we had* (?)
 be rebuilt (?)
 9 in the fortress of Yeb as it was formerly *built*,
 10 and sheep, oxen (and) goats are *not* offered as burnt-
 sacrifice there,
 11 but incense, meal-offering and *drink-offering only*,
 12 and (if) your lordship gives orders to that effect, then
 13 we will pay to your lordship's house the *sum of*
 and also
 14 a thousand ardabs of barley.

This may have been sent to Bigvai after receipt of his answer, No. 32. Or it may be addressed to Arsames.

1. 10. They seem to agree not to offer animal sacrifice.

34

A Letter. Probably about 407 B.C.
 (Sachau, p. 63.)

1, 2 khnum, now these are
 the names of the women who *were found*
 3 at the gate in Thebes (?) and *were taken prisoners*:
 Rami, wife of Hodar, Asirshuth, wife of Hosea,
 Pelul, wife of Yislah, Re'ia *women who were*
 4 Zebia, daughter of Meshullam, Yekhola her sister.
 These are the names of the men who were found
 at the gate in Thebes (?) and *were taken prisoners*:
 5 Yedonia b. Gemariah, Hosea b. Yathom, Hosea b.
 Nathum, Haggai his brother, Ahio b. Mahseiah (?).
 They have left (?)
 6 the houses which they had entered in Yeb, and the
 property which they had taken they have restored
 indeed to the owners of it, but they remembered (?)
 *the sum of*

7 120 kerashin. Moreover they will have no further authority here. Peace be to your house and your children till the Gods let us see (our desire) *upon them*.

This seems to refer to violence done at the time of the destruction of the temple.

1. 5. Cf. the names in No. 33. "They," *i.e.* the Egyptian rioters.

No. 35.

Contract for a Loan. About 400 B.C.

(Sachau, p. 128.)

- 1 On the 21st (?) of *Phamenoth*, year 5 of Amyrtæus the king at that time
- 2 said *Menahem* b. *Shalom*, Aramæan of *Yeb* the fortress, of the detachment of *Nabukudurri*,
- 3 to *Sallua* daughter of *Samuah*, as follows: You have a claim on me for the sum of 2 shekels,
- 4 that is the sum of 1 stater, being part of the money and goods which are (prescribed) in the deed
- 5 of your marriage. I, *Menahem*, will give it and pay you in full by
- 6 the 30th of *Pharmuthi*, year 5 of King Amyrtæus.
If I have not
- 7 paid off and given to you this sum of 2 shekels, *that is 1 stater*,
- 8 by the said day which is written above, *and it come to the 1st (?) of Pahons*,
- 9 this your money, the sum of 2 shekels that is the sum of 1 stater, *shall be doubled (?)*,
- 10 and I will give you, *Sallua*, your money and
your money
- 11 if I sue you or sue your son

1. 1. Amyrtæus is the Egyptian who rebelled against Persia shortly before 400 B.C.

1. 9. The end is too fragmentary to be restored. Cf. No. 11.

No. 36.

Part of a Marriage Contract. No date.

(Sachau, p. 49.)

1 new, 21 (?)
2 5 cubits 3 hands by 3 (cubits) and 4 hands, worth
the sum of 3 shekels; 1 . . . new, 7 cubits
3 by 4 and a span, worth the sum of 4 shekels 20
ḥallurin; 1 . . . new, of wool, worth the sum of
4 10 ḥallurin; 1 cup of bronze worth the sum of 15 (?)
ḥallurin; 1 bowl of bronze

Cf. No. 15.

The Words of Ahikar.

Col. i. (Sachau, p. 148.)

- 1 *These are the words of one named Ahikar, a wise and ready scribe, which he taught to the son of his sister, whom he brought up.*
- 2 *For he said “Surely he shall be a son to me.” Before his words Ahikar had become great and had been counsellor of all Assyria*
- 3 *and bearer of the seal of Senacherib king of Assyria, and he said: I indeed had no sons and on my counsel*
- 4 *and words Senacherib king of Assyria used to (rely). Then Senacherib king of Assyria died and there arose*
- 5 *his son named Esarhaddon and became king in Assyria instead of Senacherib his father. At that time I said*
- 6 *“I am old and who shall be to me a son after me to do my service? and who shall be*
- 7 *scribe and bearer of the seal to Esarhaddon the king, as I was to Senacherib,*
- 8 *king of Assyria?” Then I, Ahikar, took Nadin, as he was called, the son of my sister, and brought him up,*
- 9 *and taught him and showed great kindness to him, and set him in the gate of the palace with me before the king among*
- 10 *his courtiers. I brought him before Esarhaddon king of Assyria, and he told him whatever*
- 11 *he asked him. Then Esarhaddon king of Assyria loved him and said “Long life be to Ahikar,*

12 the wise scribe, counsellor of all Assyria, who set up as his son, when *he had no son, the son of his sister.*"

13 When the king of Assyria had thus spoken, I bowed down and made obeisance, I Ahîkar, before Esarhaddon king of Assyria.

14 *And in after days I, Ahîkar, when I saw the face of Esarhaddon king of Assyria favourable, I answered*

15 *and said before the king "I served Senacherib the king your father who was king before you*

16 *and now behold*

The name is spelt here Ahîkar in deference to custom. It would be pronounced Ahuyaîkar in Babylonian, Ahyeîkar in Aramaic. Cf. Greek *Ἀχιάκαπος*.

1. 1. "scribe" is a man learned in the law, a counsellor. The ends of this and the following lines are difficult to restore. Possibly the papyrus is not correctly pieced together.

1. 16 is missing. Otherwise the text is continuous.

Col. ii.¹ (Sachau, p. 151.)

17 I am old. I cannot work in the gate of the palace *and do my service to you.*

18 Behold, my son, Nadin by name, is full-grown. Let him take my place as scribe *and counsellor of all Assyria, and let him*

19 be seal-bearer to you. My wisdom also and my counsel *I have taught him.*" Then answered Esarhaddon

20 king of Assyria and said to me, "So indeed it shall be. Your son shall be scribe and seal-bearer to me

21 in your stead. He shall do your service *for me.*" Then I, Ahîkar, when I heard

22 the promise given, went away to my house *and was resting in my house. And this my son*

23 *whom I had brought up and set in the gate of the palace before Esarhaddon, king of Assyria, among*

24 *his courtiers*, I thought “He will seek my good in return for that which I have done for him.” Then
 25 *the son of my sister* whom I had brought up, imagined against me evil and said in his heart,
 26 “Surely such words as these can I say, ‘This Ahikar, the old man, who was seal-bearer
 27 to Senacherib the king your father has corrupted the land against you, for he is a counsellor and a skilful
 28 scribe and by his counsel and words all Assyria was (guided).’ Then Esarhaddon
 29 will be greatly troubled when he hears words like these which I shall speak to him, and will kill Ahikar.” Then
 30 when my son who was not my son, had devised this falsehood against me
 31

1. 31 is lost. It must have related how he told his story to the king.

Col. iii. (Sachau, p. 153.)

32 *Then was Esarhaddon king of Assyria filled with rage* and said
 33 “*Let there come to me Nabusumiskun one of the officers of my father, who ate the bread of my father.*”-
 34 *The king said*, “You are to seek Ahikar wherever you may find him
 35 and kill him. Even if this Ahikar, the old man, is a skilful scribe
 36 and counsellor of all Assyria, why should he corrupt the land against us?” Then when
 37 *the king of Assyria had thus spoken*, he appointed with him 2 other men to see how
 38 *he would act*. This Nabusumiskun the officer went away riding on a swift horse,

39 *and those men* with him. Then after three more days indeed

40 *he, with other men* who were with him, *found me* while I was walking among the vineyards.

41 *And when this Nabusumiskun* the officer *saw me* then he rent his clothes, lamenting,

42 *and said*, “*Are you he*, the skilful scribe, giver of good counsel, who

43 *was a righteous man* and by whose counsel and words all Assyria was (guided)?

44 *The son whom you brought up*, whom you set in the gate of the palace, has injured you (?); he has ruined you, and

45 *an evil return is it.*” Then I, Ahīkar, indeed was afraid. I answered and said to Nabusumiskun

46 *the officer*, “*(Yes, and) also I am that Ahīkar* who formerly saved you from an undeserved death

47 *when Senacherib* the father of this Esarhaddon, the king, was angry with you

48 *to kill you*. Then I took you to my house. There I was supporting you

Col. iv. (Sachau, p. 155.)

49 as a man (deals) with his brother, and I hid you from him. I said, ‘I have killed him,’ until in after time and many days

50 after, I brought you before king Senacherib and took away your offences before him, and he did you no evil.

51 Moreover king Senacherib was well pleased with me that I had kept you alive and had not killed you. Now

52 according as I did to you, so do also to me. Do not kill me. Take me to your house until other days.

53 King Esarhaddon is kind as one friend to another.
 He will remember me and desire my counsel.
 Then you

54 *shall bring* me to him and he shall let me live.”
 Then *answered* Nabusumiskun the officer and said to me, “Fear not. Surely

55 *you shall live*, Ahīkar, father of all Assyria, by whose counsel king Senacherib and *all* the army of Assyria

56 were (guided).” Then Nabusumiskun the officer said to his companions, those two men who were with him,

57 “Hearken indeed, and *listen* to me, and I will tell you *my* counsel, and it is a good counsel

58 *exceedingly*.” Then *answered* those two men and said to *him*, “Tell us indeed, Nabusumiskun the officer,

59 what *you* think, and *we will listen* to you.” Then *answered* Nabusumiskun the officer and said to them, “Hear me :

60 indeed this *Ahīkar* was a great man and *bearer of the seal* to *king* Esarhaddon, and by his counsel and words

61 all the army of Assyria were (guided). Let us not kill him *undeservedly*. *A slave*, a eunuch of mine, I will give to you.

62 Let him be killed between *these* two mountains instead of this *Ahīkar*, and when *it is heard*, the *king* will send other *men*

63 after us to see the body of this *Ahīkar*. Then *they will see the body of this eunuch* my slave,

Col. v. (Sachau, p. 157.)

64 until afterwards Esarhaddon the *king remembers Ahīkar and desires his counsel, and grieves*

65 over him, and the heart of Esarhaddon the king shall turn and he shall say to his officers and courtiers

66 'I will give you riches as the number of the sand if you find Ahīkar.' " And this counsel

67 seemed good to his companions, those two men. They answered and said to Nabusumiskun, the officer,

68 "Do according as you think. Let us not kill him, but you shall give us that slave,

69 the eunuch, instead of Ahīkar here. He shall be killed between these two mountains."

70 At that time it was reported in the country of Assyria, saying, "Ahīkar the scribe of Esarhaddon

71 the king is killed." Then Nabusumiskun, that officer, took me to his house and hid me, also

72 he sustained me there as a man (deals) with his brother, and said to his servants, "Let bread and water

73 be carried to my lord." So he gave me . . .

74 abundant sustenance (?) and goods in plenty. Then Nabusumiskun, that officer,

75 went to Esarhaddon the king and said to him, "According as you commanded me, so have I done.

76 I went and found that Ahīkar and killed him." And when king Esarhaddon

77 heard this he asked the two men whom he had appointed with Nabusumiskun and they said, "So it was, as

78 he says." Then as long as king Esarhaddon

1. 64. The text is continuous from col. iv, though the connexion is loose.

1. 78. The narrative breaks off here.



Col. vi. (Sachau, p. 160.)

79 What is stronger than wine foaming in the press?

80 The son who is trained and taught, and on *whose* feet the fetter is put *shall prosper*.

81 Withhold not thy son from the rod, if thou canst not keep *him from wickedness*.

82 If I smite thee, my son, thou wilt not die, and if I leave (thee) to thine own heart *thou wilt not live*.

83 A blow for a slave, rebuke for a maid, and for all thy servants *discipline*. *A man who*

84 Buys a licentious slave (or) a thievish maid *brings anxiety into his house, and disgraces*

85 The name of his father and his offspring with the reputation of his wantonness. The scorpion *finds*

86 Bread and does not *eat* in order that *he may live*, but it is too good for him to *taste*.

87 thou hast done the blood of the hind

88 The lion devours (?) the hart in the secrecy of (his) den (?), and he

89 And will shed his blood and eat his flesh: so is the contact of *men*. *From fear of the lion*

90 The ass left *his burden* and will not carry it. He shall bear shame before his fellow *and shall bear a burden which is not his*,

91 And shall be laden with a camel's load. The ass made obeisance to the she-ass from love of her, and the birds

92 Two things are goodly (?), and of three there is pleasure to Shamash: *one who drinks wine and gives it (to others), one who restrains (?) wisdom*

93 And he hears a word and does not reveal it. Behold, this is precious *before Shamash*. But one who drinks wine and does not *give it to others*

94 And his wisdom goes astray who sees? . . .
 Thou hast placed peoples
 the gods . . .

The " proverbs " begin with this column.

l. 79. " wine foaming " has been generally taken as " an ass braying " (cf. Syriac, No. 8), but " in the press," if right, makes this impossible.

ll. 80-85. Cf. Nos. 22-26 in the Syriac.

l. 92. Note the numerical maxim, common in wisdom-literature.

l. 93. " Shamash," the Babylonian god, the judge of right and wrong, rather than " the sun." So in l. 171.

Col. vii. (Sachau, p. 163.)

95 Even to gods is it precious, *to it for ever* belongs the kingdom, in *heaven* it is treasured up, for the lord of holiness has exalted *it*.

96 My son, do not chatter overmuch till thou reveal *every word*

97 *which* comes into thy mind, for in every place are their *eyes* and their *ears*; *but* keep watch over thy mouth, let it not be *thy* destruction (?).

98 More than all watchfulness watch thy mouth, and *over* what *thou hearest* harden thy heart, for a word is (like) a bird, and when he has sent it forth a man does not *re-capture it* (?).

99 *Count* the secrets of thy mouth, afterwards bring forth (advice) to thy *brother* for his help, for stronger is the ambush of the mouth than the ambush of fighting.

100 Suppress not the word of a king: it may be a healing to thy *brother*. Soft is the speech of a king, (but) it is sharper and stronger than a *two-edged knife*.

101 Behold before thee something hard: *in presence* of a king stand not. Swifter is his anger than lightning. Do thou take heed to thyself.

102 Let him not *show* it at thy words, that thou go away before thy time.

103 *In presence* of a king, if (a thing) is commanded thee, it is a burning fire; hasten, do it; let it not kindle upon thee and hide (?) thy hands, *for*

104 Also the word of a king is with wrath of heart. *Why* should wood strive with fire, flesh with a knife, a man with a *king*?

105 I have tasted even the bitter sloe, and the *taste* was strong, but there is nothing which is more bitter than poverty. Soft is the tongue of a *king*.

106 But it breaks the ribs of a dragon, like death which is not seen. In a multitude of children let not thy heart exult, and in the lack of them *be not ashamed*.

107 A king is like the merciful (?): even his voice is high: who is he that can stand before him, except one who is like (?) him?

108 Glorious is a king to see, like Shamash, and precious is his sovereignty to those who walk on the earth in tranquillity.

109 A good vessel hides a thing within itself, but *one that* is broken lets it go forth.

110 The lion went near to greet the ass saying, “ Peace be to thee.” The ass answered and said to the lion

* * *

l. 95. The subject is probably “ wisdom.”

l. 96. “ chatter overmuch ”: the words are indistinct, but this gives the most suitable sense. ll. 97–99 are on the same subject. ll. 100–108 is another group.

l. 103. “ kindle ”: so the text. Perhaps it is a mistake.

l. 107. “ the merciful,” *i. e.* God?

l. 107. “ except one who is like him ”: the phrase occurs several times, but its meaning is doubtful.

l. 108. “ Shamash,” as in l. 93. Or it may be “ the sun.”

l. 110. There is a gap after this line.

Col. viii. (Sachau, p. 166.)

111 I have lifted sand and carried salt, and there is nothing which is heavier than *debt*.

112 I have lifted chaff and taken up bran, and there is nothing which is lighter than (to be) a sojourner.

113 A sword will trouble calm water among good shepherds.

114 A little man when he multiplies his words, they above him, for the opening of his mouth

115 Gods, and if he were beloved of (the) gods they would put something good in his palate to speak.

116 Many are the stars of *heaven* whose names man knows not: so man knows not men.

117 There is no lion in the sea, therefore they call the lion (?).

118 The leopard met the goat and she was cold. The leopard answered and said to the goat, "Come and I will cover thee with my hide."

119 The goat *answered* and said to the leopard, "What hast thou to do with me, my lord? Take not my skin from me." For *he does* not

120 Salute the kid except to suck its blood. The master (?) went to the *sheep*

121 I will be silent. The sheep answered and said to him, "Take for thyself what thou wilt *take* from us. We are *thy sheep*."

122 For it is not in the power of men to *lift* up their foot and to put them down without (the) gods.

123 For it is not in thy power to *lift* thy foot and to put it down. If there goes forth good from the mouth of *men*, *it is well*,

124 And if a curse shall go forth *from* their mouth,
(the) gods will curse them. If the eyes of (the)
gods are over men

125 A man cuts (?) wood in the dark and does not see,
like a thief who breaks into (?) a house and
escapes (?).

ll. 111, 112. Cf. Syriac, Nos. 45, 46.

1. 114. Two words not translated, as the meaning is unknown.

1. 117. The reading of the omitted word is uncertain.

1. 120. "The master": we might read "the bear," or "the wolf."

ll. 122, 123. Two forms of the same proverb.

1. 125. The translation and point are alike doubtful.

Col. ix. (Sachau, p. 169.)

126 *Bend not thy bow and shoot not thy arrow at the righteous, lest God come to his help and turn it back upon thee.*

127 do thou, oh my son, gather every harvest and do every work, then thou shalt eat and be filled and give to thy children.

128 *If thou hast bent thy bow and shot thy arrow at one who is more righteous than thou, the arrow is from (the) gods.*

129 do thou, oh my son, borrow corn and wheat that thou mayest eat and be filled and give to thy children with thee.

130 A heavy loan and from a wicked man, borrow not, and if thou borrow take no rest to thy soul till

131 *Thou pay back the loan. A loan is pleasant when there is need, but the paying of it is the filling of a house.*

132 *All that thou hearest thou mayest try by thy ears, for the beauty of a man is his faithfulness, and his hatefulness is the lying of his lips.*

133 *At first the throne is set up for the liar, but at last his lies shall find him out, and they shall spit in his face.*

134 *A liar has his neck cut, like a maiden of the south (?) who hides (?) (her) face, like a man who makes a curse*

135 *Which came not forth from (the) gods.*

136 *Despise not that which is in thy lot, and covet not some great thing which is withheld from thee.*

137 *Increase not riches, and lead not (thy) heart astray.*

138 *He who is not proud of (?) the name of his father and the name of his mother, let not the sun shine upon him, for he is an evil man.*

139 *From myself has my curse gone forth, and with whom shall I be justified? The son of my body has spied out (?) my house, and what can I say to strangers?*

140 *There was a cruel witness against me, and who then has justified me? From my own house went forth wrath, with whom shall I strive and toil?*

141 *Thy secrets reveal not before thy friends, that thy name be not lightly esteemed before them.*

l. 126. "God" is plural with a singular verb, as in Hebrew, but it may be only a scribal error.

l. 131. "the filling of a house" is obscure. Perhaps it means "takes all that the house contains."

l. 132. "hatefulness," *i. e.* what makes him hateful.

l. 134 is very obscure. "of the south" is very doubtful.

ll. 139, 140 are suitable to the second series of sayings found in the later versions.

Col. x. (Sachau, p. 172.)

142 *With one that is higher than thou, do not go (?) to quarrelling (?).*

143 *With one that is a noble (?) and stronger than thou, contend not, for he will take*

144 Of thy portion *and will add it to his own.*

145 Behold, so is a little man who *contends with a great man.*

146 Remove not wisdom from thee, and

147 Be not over crafty, *and let not thy wisdom be extinguished.*

148 Be not sweet lest they *swallow thee up.* Be not bitter, *lest they spit thee out.*

149 If thou, my son, wouldst be *exalted, humble thyself before God*

150 Who humbles the lofty man and *exalts the humble man.*

151 How can the *lips of men curse when (the) gods curse not?*

152 Better is he that restrains

153 Let not thy soul love

154 Heal them, except one who is like him.

155 My hands shall destroy, and

156 God (?) shall turn back the mouth of the unjust (?) and shall tear out *his tongue.*

157 Good eyes shall not be darkened, and *good ears shall not be stopped, and a good mouth will love*

158 The truth and speak it.

Col. xi. (Sachau, p. 174.)

159 A man *excellent in conduct and whose heart is good* is like a strong *bow* which is *bent by a strong man.*

160 *If a man stand not with (the) gods, how shall he be saved by (?) his own strength?*

161 belly and that which is like it, who shall be judging him (?)?

162 men, and peoples pass over them and do not leave them, and their heart is

163 A man *knows not* what is in the heart of his fellow,
and when a good man sees an evil man *he will
beware of him*,

164 He will *not* accompany him on *a journey*, and will
not hire him—a good man with *an evil man*.

165 The *bramble* sent to *the pomegranate* saying,
“Bramble to Pomegranate, what is the good
of *thy* many thorns *to him who touches thy
fruit?*”

166 the *pomegranate* answered and said to the
bramble, “Thou art all thorns to him who
touches thee.”

167 The righteous among men, all who meet him are
for his help (?).

168 *The house* of wicked men in the day of storm shall
be destroyed (?), and in calm (?) its gates shall
fall (?), for the spoiling of

169 *The righteous are they.* My eyes which I lifted up
on thee and my heart which I gave thee in
wisdom,

170 *Thou hast despised* and hast turned my name into
wantonness.

171 If the wicked take hold of the skirts of thy gar-
ment, leave (it) in his hand. Then approach (?)
Shamash. He

172 *Will* take his and give it to thee.

Col. xii. (Sachau, p. 176.)

173 God set me up as a righteous man with thee,
why

174 My enemies shall die, but not by my sword

175 I left thee in a hiding-place of cedar, and *thou hast
gone about*

176 Thou hast left thy friends and hast honoured *my
enemies*.

177 Pity (?) a man who knows not what he

178 A wise man speaks, for the opening of the mouth
of

(ll. 179-183 *are lost.*)

184 . . . The moth fell into

(l. 185 *is lost.*)

186 Into a house (?) of bronze the moth fell

187 My soul knows not its path, therefore

188 Hunger sweetens what is bitter *and* thirst

189 Let him that is vexed be satisfied with bread and
the soul that is poor be sated with wine.

190 Men

This column is very much broken, and the rest is too im-
perfect to be translated.

The Behistun Inscription (l. 50-).

Col. i. (Sachau, p. 187.)

* * *

- 1 *They killed of them 827 and took alive ...06. A second time the rebel troops gathered together. They went*
- 2 *To meet Dadarshish to join battle. Then they joined battle at the fortress called Tigra, in Armenia. Auramazda helped me; by the protection of*
- 3 *Auramazda my army slew the rebels. On the 18th of Iyyar they joined battle. They slew of them 5046.*
- 4 *The rebel troops gathered together. They went to meet Dadarshish to join battle. Then they joined battle at Huyav as it is called,*
- 5 *The fortress in Armenia. Auramazda helped me; by the protection of Auramazda my army slew the rebels. On the 9th of Sivan*
- 6 *They joined battle. They killed of them 472 and took alive ...02. Then Dadarshish did nothing (further), waiting for me in Armenia.*
- 7 *Thus says Darius the king, One Vaumisa by name, my servant, a Persian, to Armenia I sent. I said, "Go, that army, the rebels who do not*
- 8 *Obey me, slay them."* Then Vaumisa went to Armenia. On (his) arriving (there) the rebels gathered together. They went to meet Vaumisa to join
- 9 *Battle. Then they joined battle. He killed of them 2034.*

10 A second time the rebel troops gathered together. They went to meet Vaumisa to join battle. They joined battle. *On the 30th of Iyyar they joined battle.*

11 They killed of them 2045 and took alive 1578. Then Vaumisa did nothing, waiting for me in Armenia.

12 *Thus says Darius the king, Then I went out from Babylon and went to Media. On arriving in Media at a (city) named Kundur in Media that Phraortes with*

13 *An army came to meet me. We joined battle. Auramazda helped me, by the protection of Auramazda I slew the army of Phraortes. On the 25th*

14 *Of Marheshwan (?) we joined battle. I killed of them ... 5 and alive I took 108010. Then that Phraortes*

15 Then I sent the army

* * *

1. 1. The number of the hundreds is lost.

After 1. 3 and elsewhere, the blank space represents an omission. The original was probably worn out and illegible in these places.

1. 4. "Huyav," in the Elamite version "Uiyama." M and V are interchanged in Babylonian.

1. 14. Both numbers are broken.

Col. ii. (Sachau, p. 191.)

16 *Thus says Darius the king, Then the country was mine. This is what I did in Parthia.*

17 *Thus says Darius the king, The country called Margiana rebelled. As king over them they made*

18 *One Frada by name. Then I sent (the man) named Dadarshish, governour of Bactria. I said, Go, kill*

19 *The army, the rebels. Then Dadarshish joined battle with the Margians. Auramazda helped me.*

20 *By the protection of Auramazda they killed those rebels. On the 23rd of Chislev they joined battle.*

21 *They killed of them 55243, and took alive 6972.*

22 *Thus says king Darius, A certain man, Vayazdata by name, a Persian, dwelt in Persia. He said,*

23 *I am Smerdis, the son of Cyrus. Then the Persian army, as many as (?) were in the houses in the neighbourhood (?) of the fortress,*

24 *Rebelled. They went over to him. He became king in Persia. Then I sent the army, which was small, in Persia,*

25 *Which had not rebelled, and the army of Media which was with me. Artavarzi by name, a Persian,*

26 *I sent at the head of them. The other army of Persia and Media went with me. Then Artavarzi*

27 *With the army went to the place called Rakha in Persia. Then that Vayazdata, who said, I am Smerdis came (?) with*

28 *The army to join battle. They joined battle. Auramazda helped me, by the protection of Auramazda*

29 *My army killed the army of Vayazdata. On the 12th of Iyyar they joined battle. They killed of them 303...*

30 *And took alive . . . Then that Vayazdata went with a small force of cavalry before*

31 *The fortress called Paishiyauvada. Then, with his army, he came to meet Artavarzi to join*

32 *Battle. They joined battle. My army killed the army of Vayazdata. In the month Tishri (?)*

Col. iii. (Sachau, p. 192.)

33 *They joined battle. They killed of them . . . and took alive . . .*

34 They took Vayazdata, and the nobles who were with him they (also) took. Thus says king Darius, Then

35 I put 10... to death, and the nobles who were with him I crucified at a place called Uvadaicaya in Persia

36 52 (of them). This is what I did in Persia.

37 Thus says king Darius, That Vayazdata, who said, I am Smerdis, had sent an army to Arachosia

38 And a certain man at the head of them to meet my servant named Vivana, a Persian, the governour

39 Of Arachosia, saying, Go to Vivana and the army which obeys king Darius

40 Kill (them). The army of Vayazdata went to meet Vivana to join battle. They joined battle

41 Auramazda helped me. By the protection of Auramazda my army killed the rebels. They killed

42 Of them 4570... and took alive . . . On the 13th of Tebeth

43 They joined battle. Auramazda helped me. By the protection of Auramazda my army killed the army of

44 The rebels. They killed of them 3... and took alive Then fled

45 That man who was in command over them with a small force of cavalry and went

46 Towards (?) Arshada the fortress in the province of Arachosia. Then Vivana went with the army to meet him

47 To join battle. He joined battle. He took him, and killed the nobles who were with him. The total of the killed

48 And prisoners whom my army killed and took, was . . . Thus says king Darius, Then the country was mine.

49 *This is what I did in Arachosia. Thus says Darius the king . . .*

* * *

l. 23. The reading is uncertain. "Neighbourhood": the same word is used in the Babylonian text, but its meaning is doubtful.

l. 32. "the month T . . ." must be either Tishri or Tammuz. Column iii. reads on continuously.

Col. iv. (Sachau, p. 196.)

50 *Thus says king Darius, Thou, oh king, who shalt be after me, any man who lies*

51 *against liars, who are many, I warn (thee): . . . He who lies*

52 *make known how it was done. Do thou . . . thy going (?).*

53 *he says, Hear what PRTR says.*

54 *see also before thee.*

55

56 *lies . . .*

57 *this . . . if thou hide not . . .*

58 *increase, and thy days be long; but if thou hide*

59 *Thus says king Darius, These are the men who stood on my side till I had killed that Gaumata*

60 *The Magian, who said, "I am Smerdis." They were especially distinguished in my sight.*

61 *Indaphernes, by name, son of Vayaspava a Persian: Gaubaruva son of Mardonius (?)*

62 *A Persian a Persian*

63

PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
S. P. C. K.

BOOKS FOR
STUDENTS
AND
OTHERS

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING
CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE

LONDON : *Central Offices* : 6 ST. MARTIN'S PLACE, W.C.2
Book Shops : 64 NEW BOND STREET, W.1
43 QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4
And of all Booksellers.

New York : THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

BOOKS FOR STUDENTS

Translations of Early Documents

A Series of texts important for the study of Christian origins. Under the Joint Editorship of the Rev. W. O. E. OESTERLEY, D.D., and the Rev. Canon G. H. Box, M.A.

The object of this Series is to provide short, cheap, and handy textbooks for students, either working by themselves or in classes. The aim is to furnish in translations important texts unencumbered by commentary or elaborate notes, which can be had in larger works.

EXTRACTS FROM PRESS NOTICES.

The Times Literary Supplement says: "These Jewish Apocalypses have a direct relation to the thought and religious ideals which confronted primitive Christianity in Palestine, and not only for their own sakes, but for their influence on the New Testament and Apostolic Christianity they deserve careful attention. Handbooks at once so scholarly and so readable will be welcomed by all interested in Christian origins."

The Church Quarterly Review says: "To the theological student who is anxious to know something of the circumstances and thought of the time during which Christianity grew up, and of the Jewish environment of the teaching of our Lord and the Apostles, there is no class of books more valuable than the later Jewish Apocrypha."

The Church Times says: "The names of the Editors are a guarantee of trustworthy and expert scholarship, and their work has been admirably performed."

The Tablet says: "A valuable series . . . well brought out and should prove useful to students."

Catholic Book Notes says: "The S.P.C.K. is to be congratulated on its various series of cheap and useful books for students."

The Journal of the Society of Oriental Research (U.S.A.) says: "The S.P.C.K. have again made the whole body of students, interested in things Jewish and Early Christian, their debtors . . . their splendid work in this series."

The Living Church (U.S.A.) says: "To praise this project too highly is an impossibility. Everyone has felt the need of such a series of handy and inexpensive translations of these documents and . . . we are assured of excellent results."

Translations of Early Documents

FIRST SERIES—Palestinian-Jewish and Cognate Texts (Pre-Rabbinic)

1. Jewish Documents in the Time of Ezra

Translated from the Aramaic by A. E. COWLEY, Litt.D.,
Sub-Librarian of the Bodleian Library, Oxford.
4s. 6d. net.

2. The Wisdom of Ben-Sira (Ecclesiasticus)

By the Rev. W. O. E. OESTERLEY, D.D., Vicar of
St. Alban's, Bedford Park, W.; Examining Chaplain to
the Bishop of London. 2s. 6d. net.

3. The Book of Enoch

By the Rev. R. H. CHARLES, D.D., Canon of West-
minster. 2s. 6d. net.

4. The Book of Jubilees

By the Rev. Canon CHARLES. 4s. net.

5. The Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs

By the Rev. Canon CHARLES. 2s. 6d. net.

6. The Odes and Psalms of Solomon

By the Rev. G. H. Box, M.A., Rector of Sutton,
Beds., Hon. Canon of St. Albans.

7. The Ascension of Isaiah

By the Rev. Canon CHARLES. Together with No. 10,
in one volume. 4s. 6d. net.

8. The Apocalypse of Ezra (ii. Esdras)

By the Rev. Canon Box. 2s. 6d. net.

9. The Apocalypse of Baruch

By the Rev. Canon CHARLES. Together with No. 12
in one volume. 2s. 6d. net.

Translations of Early Documents (continued)

10. The Apocalypse of Abraham

By the Rev. Canon Box. Together with No. 7 in one volume. 4s. 6d. net.

11. The Testaments of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob

By the Rev. Canon Box and S. GAZELEE.

12. The Assumption of Moses

By Rev. W. J. FERRAR, M.A., Vicar of Holy Trinity, East Finchley. With No. 9 in one volume. 2s. 6d. net.

13. The Biblical Antiquities of Philo

By M. R. JAMES, Litt.D., F.B.A., Hon. Litt.D., Dublin, Hon. LL.D., St. Andrews, Provost of King's College, Cambridge. 8s. 6d. net.

14. The Lost Apocrypha of the Old Testament

By M. R. JAMES, Litt.D. 5s. 6d. net.

SECOND SERIES—Hellenistic-Jewish Texts

1. The Wisdom of Solomon

By W. O. E. OESTERLEY, D.D. 2s. 6d. net.

2. The Sibylline Oracles (Books iii-v)

By the Rev. H. N. BATE, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, W.; Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of London. 3s. 6d. net.

3. The Letter of Aristeas

By H. ST. JOHN THACKERAY, M.A., King's College, Cambridge. 2s. 6d. net.

4. Selections from Philo

5. Selections from Josephus

By H. ST. J. THACKERAY, M.A. 5s. net.

Translations of Early Documents (continued)

6. The Third and Fourth Books of Maccabees

By the Rev. C. W. EMMET, B.D., Vicar of West Hendred, Berks. 3s. 6d. net.

7. The Book of Joseph and Asenath

Translated from the Greek text by E. W. BROOKS. 2s. 6d. net.

THIRD SERIES—Palestinian-Jewish and Cognate Texts (Rabbinic)

***1. The Sayings of the Jewish Fathers (Pirke Aboth).** Translated from the Hebrew by W. O. E. OESTERLEY, D.D. 5s. net.

***2. Berakhoth.** By the Rev. A. LUKYN WILLIAMS, D.D.

***3. Yoma.** By the Rev. Canon Box.

***4. Shabbath.** By W. O. E. OESTERLEY, D.D.

***5. Tractate Sanhedrin. Mishnah and Tosefta.**
The Judicial procedure of the Jews as codified towards the end of the second century A.D. Translated from the Hebrew, with brief Annotations, by the Rev. HERBERT DANBY, M.A., Sub-Warden of St. Deiniol's Library, Hawarden. 6s. net.

[The special importance of this consists in the light thrown by it on the trial of our Lord.]

***6. Kimhi's Commentary on the Psalms
(Book I, Selections).** By the Rev. R. G. FINCH, B.D. 7s. 6d. net.

7. Tamid	11. Megilla
8. Aboda Zara	12. Sukka
9. Middoth	13. Taanith
10. Sopherim	14. Megillath Taanith

* It is proposed to publish these texts first by way of experiment. If the Series should so far prove successful the others will follow. Nos. 1, 5 and 6 are now ready.

Translations of Early Documents (continued)

Jewish Literature and Christian Origins :

Vol. I. The Apocalyptic Literature.

**„ II. A Short Survey of the Literature of
Rabbinical and Mediæval Judaism.**

By W. O. E. OESTERLEY, M.A., D.D., and G. H.
Box, M.A., D.D.

The Uncanonical Jewish Books

A Short Introduction to the Apocrypha and the Jewish
Writings 200 B.C.—A.D. 100. By WILLIAM JOHN FERRAR,
M.A., Vicar of East Finchley. 3s. net.

A popularisation of the work of specialists upon these books, which
have attracted so much attention.

Translations of Christian Literature

General Editors :

W. J. SPARROW SIMPSON, D.D.; W. K. LOWTHER CLARKE, B.D.

A NUMBER of translations from the Fathers have already
been published by the S.P.C.K. under the title "Early
Church Classics." It is now proposed to enlarge this series
to include texts which are neither "early" nor necessarily
"classics." The divisions at present proposed are given below.
Volumes belonging to the original series are marked with an
asterisk.

The Month says: "The cheap and useful series."

The Church Times says: "The splendid series."

Studies says: "For the intelligent student of Church history who
cannot afford to be a specialist . . . such books abound in informa-
tion and suggestion."

SERIES I.—GREEK TEXTS.

**Dionysius the Areopagite: The Divine Names and
the Mystical Theology.** By the late C. E. ROLT.
7s. 6d. net.

The Library of Photius. By J. H. FREESE. In 6 Vols.
Vol. I. 10s. net.

Translations of Christian Literature (continued)

SERIES I.—GREEK TEXTS (*continued*).

The Apocriticus of Macarius Magnes. By T. W. CRAFER, D.D. 7s. 6d. net.

***The Epistle of St. Clement, Bishop of Rome.** By the Rt. Rev. J. A. F. GREGG, D.D. 1s. 3d. net.

***Clement of Alexandria: Who is the Rich Man that is being saved?** By P. M. BARNARD, B.D. 1s. 3d. net.

***St. Chrysostom: On the Priesthood.** By T. A. MOXON. 2s. net.

***The Doctrine of the Twelve Apostles.** By C. BIGG, D.D. 1s. 3d. net.

***The Epistle to Diognetus.** By the Rt. Rev. L. B. RADFORD, D.D. 1s. 6d. net.

St. Dionysius of Alexandria. By C. L. FELTOE, D.D. 3s. 6d. net.

***The Epistle of the Gallican Churches: Lugdunum and Vienna.** With an Appendix containing Tertullian's Address to Martyrs and the Passion of St. Perpetua. By T. H. BINDLEY, D.D. 1s. 3d. net.

***St. Gregory of Nyssa: The Catechetical Oration.** By the Ven. J. H. SRAWLEY, D.D. 2s. net.

***St. Gregory of Nyssa: The Life of St. Macrina.** By W. K. LOWTHER CLARKE, B.D. 1s. 3d. net.

Gregory Thaumaturgus (Origen the Teacher): the Address of Gregory to Origen, with Origen's Letter to Gregory. By W. METCALFE, B.D.

***The Shepherd of Hermas.** By C. TAYLOR, D.D. 2 vols. 2s. each net.

Eusebius: The Proof of the Gospel. By W. J. FERRAR, 2 vols.

Hippolytus: Philosophumena. By F. LEGGE. 2 vols.

The Epistles of St. Ignatius. By the Ven. J. H. SRAWLEY, D.D. 4s. net.

Translations of Christian Literature (continued)

SERIES I.—GREEK TEXTS (continued).

***St. Irenaeus: Against the Heresies.** By F. R. M. HITCHCOCK, D.D. 2 vols. 2s. each net.

Palladius: The Lausiac History. By W. K. LOWTHER CLARKE, B.D. 5s. net.

Palladius: The Life of St. Chrysostom. By H. MOORE.

***St. Polycarp.** By B. JACKSON. 1s. 3d. net.

SERIES II.—LATIN TEXTS.

Tertullian's Treatises concerning Prayer, concerning Baptism. By A. SOUTER, D.Litt. 3s. net.

Tertullian against Praxeas. By A. SOUTER, D.Litt. 5s. net.

Novatian on the Trinity. By H. MOORE. 6s. net.

***St. Augustine: The City of God.** By F. R. M. HITCHCOCK, D.D. 1s. 6d. net.

***St. Cyprian: The Lord's Prayer.** By T. H. BINDLEY, D.D. 1s. 6d. net.

Minucius Felix: The Octavius. By J. H. FREESE. 3s. 6d. net.

***Tertullian: On the Testimony of the Soul and On the Prescription of Heretics.** By T. H. BINDLEY, D.D. 2s. net.

***St. Vincent of Lerins: The Commonitory.** By T. H. BINDLEY, D.D. 2s. net.

St. Bernard: On Grace and Free Will. By W. WATKIN WILLIAMS.

SERIES III.—LITURGICAL TEXTS.

EDITED BY C. L. FELTOE, D.D.

St. Ambrose: On the Mysteries and on the Sacraments. By T. THOMPSON, B.D., and J. H. STRAWLEY, D.D. 4s. 6d. net.

Translations of Christian Literature (continued)

SERIES III.—LITURGICAL TEXTS (continued).

***The Apostolic Constitution and Cognate Documents, with special reference to their Liturgical elements.**
By DE LACY O'LEARY, D.D. 1s. 3d. net.

***The Liturgy of the Eighth Book of the Apostolic Constitution, commonly called the Clementine Liturgy.** By R. H. CRESSWELL. 1s. 6d. net.

The Pilgrimage of Etheria. By M. L. MCCLURE. 6s. net.

***Bishop Sarapion's Prayer-Book.** By the Rt. Rev. J. WORDSWORTH, D.D. 1s. 6d. net.

SERIES IV.—ORIENTAL TEXTS.

The Ethiopic Didascalia. By J. M. HARDEN, B.D., LL.D.

The Apostolic Preaching of Irenaeus (Armenian). By J. A. ROBINSON, D.D.

SERIES V.—LIVES OF THE CELTIC SAINTS.

EDITED BY ELEANOR HULL.

St. Malachy of Armagh (St. Bernard). By H. J. LAWLOR, D.D.

St. Ciaran of Clonmacnois. By R. A. S. MACALISTER.

St. Patrick: Life and Works. By N. D. J. WHITE, D.D.

SERIES IX.—SELECT PASSAGES.

Documents Illustrative of the History of the Church.

Vol. I. To A.D. 313. Edited by B. J. KIDD, D.D.
7s. 6d. net.

Handbooks of Christian Literature

The Letters of St. Augustine. By W. J. SPARROW SIMPSON, D.D. Cloth boards, 10s. net.

The Early Christian Books: A Short Introduction to Christian Literature to the Middle of the Second Century. By W. JOHN FERRAR, M.A., Vicar of East Finchley. Cloth boards, 3s. 6d. net.

The Inspiration and Authority of Holy Scripture: A Study in the Literature of the First Five Centuries. By GEORGE DUNCAN BARRY, B.D. Cloth boards, 4s. 6d. net.

The Eucharistic Office of the Book of Common Prayer. By the Rev. LESLIE WRIGHT, M.A., B.D. Cloth boards, 3s. 6d. net.

Helps for Students of History

Edited by

C. JOHNSON, M.A., H. W. V. TEMPERLEY, M.A.
and J. P. WHITNEY, D.D., D.C.L.

The *Times Educational Supplement* says: "These little volumes by well-known specialists should be in the hands of serious students of history."

The *Guardian* says: "This is a remarkable series. . . A number of excellent little handbooks for the most part by acknowledged experts."

1. **Episcopal Registers of England and Wales.** By R. C. FOWLER, B.A., F.S.A. 6d. net.
2. **Municipal Records.** By F. J. C. HEARNSHAW, M.A. 6d. net.
3. **Medieval Reckonings of Time.** By REGINALD L. POOLE, LL.D., Litt.D. 6d. net.
4. **The Public Record Office.** By C. JOHNSON, M.A. 6d. net.
5. **The Care of Documents.** By C. JOHNSON, M.A. 6d. net.
6. **The Logic of History.** By C. G. CRUMP. 8d. net.

Helps for Students of History (continued).

7. **Documents in the Public Record Office, Dublin.**
By R. H. MURRAY, Litt.D. 8*d.* net.

8. **The French Wars of Religion.** By ARTHUR A. TILLEY,
M.A. 6*d.* net.

By Sir A. W. WARD, Litt.D., F.B.A.

9. **The Period of Congresses—I. Introductory.** 8*d.* net.

10. **The Period of Congresses—II. Vienna and the
Second Peace of Paris.** 1*s.* net.

11. **The Period of Congresses—III. Aix-la-Chapelle
to Verona.** 1*s.* net.
Nos. 9, 10, and 11 in one volume, cloth, 3*s.* 6*d.* net.

12. **Securities of Peace: A Retrospect (1848-1914).**
Paper, 2*s.* net; cloth, 3*s.* net.

13. **The French Renaissance.** By A. A. TILLEY, M.A.
8*d.* net.

14. **Hints on the Study of English Economic History.**
By W. CUNNINGHAM, D.D., F.B.A., F.S.A., 8*d.* net.

15. **Parish History and Records.** By A. HAMILTON
THOMPSON, M.A., F.S.A. 8*d.* net.

16. **A Short Introduction to the Study of Colonial
History.** By A. P. NEWTON, M.A., D.Litt. 6*d.* net.

17. **The Wanderings and Homes of Manuscripts.** By
M. R. JAMES, Litt.D., F.B.A. Paper cover, 2*s.*; cloth
boards, 3*s.* net.

18. **Ecclesiastical Records.** By the Rev. CLAUDE JENKINS,
M.A., Librarian of Lambeth Palace.

Helps for Students of History (continued).

19. **An Introduction to the History of American Diplomacy.** By CARL RUSSELL FISH, Ph.D., Professor of American History in the University of Wisconsin. 1s. net.
20. **Hints on Translation from Latin into English.** By ALEXANDER SOUTER, D.Litt. 6d. net.
21. **Hints on the Study of Latin (A.D. 125-750).** By ALEXANDER SOUTER, D.Litt. 8d. net.
22. **Report of the Historical MSS. Commission.** By R. A. ROBERTS, F.R.Hist.S., sometime Secretary of the Commission.
23. **A Guide to Franciscan Studies.** By A. G. LITTLE.
24. **A Guide to the History of Education.** By JOHN WILLIAM ADAMSON, Professor of Education in the University of London. 8d. net.
25. **Introduction to the Study of Russian History.** By W. F. REDDAWAY. 6d. net.
26. **Monuments of English Municipal Life.** By W. CUNNINGHAM, D.D., F.B.A.

The Story of the English Towns

A Series of Popular but Scholarly Histories of English Towns, designed primarily for the general reader, but suitable also for use in schools. With Maps, Plans, and Illustrations. Cloth boards. 3s. 6d. net.

The Yorkshire Post says: "A picturesque history of Yorkshire's two leading cities."

The Times Literary Supplement says: "This well-planned series."

Leeds. By J. S. FLETCHER, Member of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society.

Peterborough. By K. and R. E. ROBERTS.

The Story of the English Towns (continued).

Sheffield. By J. S. FLETCHER.

Westminster. By H. F. WESTLAKE, M.A., F.S.A., Custodian and Minor Canon of Westminster Abbey.

In the Press—

Harrogate	Birmingham	Nottingham
Pontefract	Halifax	Plymouth
	St. Albans, etc.	

Studies in Church History

The Venerable Bede: His Life and Writings. By the Right Rev. G. F. BROWNE, D.D., formerly Bishop of Stepney and of Bristol. With Illustrations. Cloth boards, 10s. net.

The *Morning Post* says: "The final and complete history of the scholar-saint."

The Reformation in Ireland: A Study of Ecclesiastical Legislation. By HENRY HOLLOWAY, M.A., B.D. Cloth boards, 7s. 6d. net.

[Study of the Irish Reformation is essential, if English readers are to understand present-day Irish problems, which hinge largely on religious questions. The author discusses his difficult subject with complete impartiality.]

The *Universe* says: "The standpoint from which he writes is that of the detached and unbiassed historian. His book is refreshingly satisfactory."

The Emperor Julian: An Essay on His Relations with the Christian Religion. By EDWARD J. MARTIN, B.D., formerly Scholar of Oriel College, Oxford. Cloth boards, 3s. 6d. net.

The Importance of Women in Anglo-Saxon Times; The Cultus of St. Peter and St. Paul, and other Addresses. By the Right Rev. G. F. BROWNE, D.D. With two Illustrations. Cloth boards, 7s. 6d. net.

The *Guardian* says: "Deserves to be widely read both for the excellent choice of its matter and the equally admirable presentation of it."

Studies in Church History (continued).

Essays Liturgical and Historical. By J. WICKHAM LEGG, D.Litt., F.S.A. Cloth boards, 5s. net.

The English Historical Review says: "Scholars and antiquaries will thank Dr. Legg for the service he has done by making these studies more widely known."

French Catholics in the Nineteenth Century. By the Rev. W. J. SPARROW SIMPSON, D.D. Cloth boards, 5s. net.

The Expository Times says: "The book has the merits of good history and good biography, both in manifest excellence."

An Abbot of Vézelay. By ROSE GRAHAM, F.R.Hist.S. With eight Illustrations. Cloth boards, 3s. 6d. net.

The Westminster Gazette says: "His career bristles with interdicts, excommunications, appeals to Rome, and struggles in which he showed himself to be very distinctly a member of the Church Militant."

Texts for Students

General Editors: CAROLINE A. J. SKEEL, D.Lit.; H. J. WHITE, D.D.; J. P. WHITNEY, D.D., D.C.L.

The English Historical Review says: "A new series which deserves mention . . . every number is the work of a scholar of acknowledged competence."

Catholic Book Notes says: "The S.P.C.K. has rendered a service to Education . . . It is to be hoped that these texts will find their way into our colleges: they will give a new meaning to Latin and history."

The Saturday Review says: "We have often called attention to the value of these most useful tracts."

1. **Select Passages from Josephus, Tacitus, Suetonius, Dio Cassius**, illustrative of Christianity in the First Century. Arranged by H. J. WHITE, D.D. Paper cover, 3d. net.
2. **Selections from Matthew Paris.** By C. A. J. SKEEL, D.Lit. Paper cover, 9d. net.
3. **Selections from Giraldus Cambrensis.** By C. A. J. SKEEL, D.Lit. Paper cover, 9d. net.

Texts for Students (continued).

4. **Libri Sancti Patricii.** The Latin Writings of St. Patrick, etc. Edited by NEWPORT J. D. WHITE, D.D. Paper cover, 6*d.* net.
5. **A Translation of the Latin Writings of St. Patrick.** By NEWPORT J. D. WHITE, D.D. Paper cover, 6*d.* net.
6. **Selections from the Vulgate.** Paper cover, 9*d.* net.
7. **The Epistle of St. Clement of Rome.** Paper cover, 6*d.* net.
8. **Select Extracts from Chronicles and Records relating to English Towns in the Middle Ages.** Edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Glossary, by F. J. C. HEARNSHAW, M.A., LL.D. Paper cover, 9*d.* net.
9. **The Inscription on the Stele of Méša.** Commonly called the Moabite Stone. The text in Moabite and Hebrew, with translation by the Rev. H. F. B. COMPSTON M.A. Paper cover, 6*d.* net.
10. **The Epistles of St. Ignatius.** Edited by T. W. CRAFER, D.D. 1*s.* net.
11. **Christian Inscriptions.** By H. P. V. NUNN, M.A. With two Illustrations. 1*s.* net.
12. **Selections from the "Historia Rerum Anglicarum" of William of Newburgh.** 1*s.* 3*d.* net.
13. **The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles.** By T. W. CRAFER, D.D. 4*d.* net.
14. **The Epistle of Barnabas.** Edited by T. W. CRAFER, D.D. 6*d.* net.
15. **The Code of Hammurabi.** By PERCY HANDCOCK, M.A.
16. **Selections from the Tell El-Amarna Letters.** By PERCY HANDCOCK, M.A. 4*d.* net.

Select Passages Illustrating Commercial and Diplomatic Relations between England and Russia.

By A. WEINER, M.A., F.R.Hist.S. 1*s.* 6*d.* net

Itinerarium Regis Ricardi. By M. T. STEAD.

Select Extracts Illustrating Florentine Life in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries. By E. G. ROPER.

Slavonic Settlements in Dalmatia. By J. B. BURY.

Pioneers of Progress

MEN OF SCIENCE : Edited by S. CHAPMAN, M.A., D.Sc.

Each with a Portrait. Paper cover, 1s. ; cloth, 2s. net.

The Medical Times says: "Extremely well written and should do much to stimulate interest in science . . . especially suitable to place in the hands of senior school-boys and junior students."

The Manchester Guardian says: "An admirable series."

The Scotsman says: "These studies have many recommendations from the point of view of the amateur scientist."

Galileo. By W. W. BRYANT, F.R.A.S., Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

Michael Faraday. By J. A. CROWTHER, D.Sc.

Alfred Russel Wallace: The Story of a Great Discover. By LANCELOT T. HOGBEN, B.A., B.Sc.

Joseph Priestley. By D. H. PEACOCK, B.A., M.Sc., F.I.C.

Joseph Dalton Hooker, O.M., G.C.S.I., C.B., F.R.S., M.D., etc. By Professor F. O. BOWER, Sc.D., F.R.S.

Herschel. By the Rev. HECTOR MACPHERSON, M.A., F.R.A.S., F.R.S.E.

Archimedes. By Sir THOMAS L. HEATH, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Aristarchus of Samos. By Sir THOMAS L. HEATH, K.C.B., F.R.S.

WOMEN : Edited by ETHEL M. BARTON.

With Illustrations.

Florence Nightingale. By E. F. HALL.

Dorothea Beale. By ELIZABETH H. SHILLITO, B.A.

Elsie Inglis.

GTU Library

BM495 .T7 ser.1 v.1
/Jewish documents of the time of Ezra :

G



3 2400 00001 0755

GTU Library

2400 Ridge Road

Berkeley, CA 94709

For renewals call (510) 649-2500

All items are subject to recall

